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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Business Sun Defeats Eclipse

Italy Will Check Its 'Change

Japan Woos American Favor

Mexico's Head Is Unresigned

Turk Cops Say It in Soprano

THE middle West reports summer wholesale stocks cleaned up, fall demands active. Atlantic leather centers stir with the ground swell of change. Ohio and Michigan admit wool prices have levitated 30 per cent in a month. Chicago notes virility of sentiment in iron and steel. Philadelphia opens big hosiery mills. New York prepares to pay security holders $280,000,000 interest. The Guaranty Trust Company announces sound rises in commodities, stocks, business optimism, public confidence. And all these distracting things have to happen on Aug. 31—just when the United States is trying to give full, open-mouthed attention to the eclipse!

¶ Italy undertakes government supervision in the stock exchange. The Minister of Finance will name a delegate in every exchange to be present at all private meetings as well as public sessions, to scrutinize the list of stocks quoted, to act as consultant and to keep the Government informed. Stock brokers themselves must have official approval. Italy's lead will be watched. In too many nations government officials are made to fear instead of curb the stock exchange—the beginning of relations meaning, illogically, the ending of careers.

¶ Japan shows its eagerness to allay tension in Japanese-American affairs. Having arranged for Vice-Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, well known in Washington, to sail for the United States in September on a good-will mission, Tokyo considers its best man for Ambassador. Mr. Debuchi, about to visit Japan, was announced as not returning, but in the absence of a more popular choice he may be sent back. Japan understands modern diplomacy—It knows treaties follow the right touch of hands; that international understanding may grow out of the convincing look in the right pair of eyes.

¶ President Ortiz Rubio of Mexico tries to set at rest the rumor that he has resigned. An official manifesto says he has neither left his high office nor had any difficulty with his eminent adviser, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles. Then the Department of the Interior falls into line and issues a vigorous statement that the President emphatically has not resigned. So political circles in and out of Mexico calm down. Señor Ortiz Rubio cannot exactly set the rumor at rest, since a rumor is by nature radically unrestful—but, candidly, he has knocked this one into nothing.

¶ Turkey takes another step in modernism and establishes a limited number of posts for women police. Ultra-modern the rules might be called, since these policewomen must possess diplomas showing at least a public school education. Pay will begin at $12 a month and may go four times as high. No woman over 30 need apply; but women who apply never are. It is probable that the male officials promulgating this women's order are thinking mostly of male comfort after all—Traffic cop orders will be a lot less distasteful when shouted in soprano.

¶ Germany's Reichstag elects Capt. Hermann W. Goering, chief adviser to Adolf Hitler, as its permanent head. A National Socialist, Fascist, is thus elevated to the highest office yet held by his party by combination with the Roman Catholics. Election of other officers is peaceful. The Reichstag adjourns for a week. A truce with Chancellor von Papen is sought. He holds the final power—ability to dissolve the Reichstag if the Reichstag considers dissolving him.

¶ Agrarian eastern Europe and industrial western Europe prepare to join hands in wrestling their common economic problems. A dozen countries will send delegates to Stresa, Italy, on Sept. 6 to talk a more comprehensive undertaking than the proposed Danubian union. In anticipation, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Latvia and Estonia confer at Warsaw and agree on wrongs that need righting. Thus a vigorous session is assured at Stresa—when the men with the hammer go into a huddle with the men with the hoe.

¶ Westchester County, New York, is forced to handle a strike of the 800 adult caddies on its four public golf courses. The men, drawn from the ranks of the unemployed, resent a reduction of fees from $1 to 75 cents a round. The strikers blockade the roads and frighten off boys ready to take their places, and who, the superintendent says, do far better work. Dropping the men would relieve fashionable clubs of one embarrassment indicated by a placard in a certain locker room: "Be kind to your caddy—perhaps in the good old days he was a member."

'Quit Rent' Paid King For Blenheim Estate

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ON THE anniversary of the Battle of Blenheim (Aug. 13, 1704) the Duke of Marlborough carried out an old custom of presenting a small silk flag to the King's representative at Windsor Castle.

This ceremony has been carried out annually for 228 years, the flag being "quit rent" for the mansion and estate of Blenheim in Oxfordshire which was presented by Parliament to the first Duke in memory of the event.

Italy Places All Exchanges Under Control

Members Serve as Public Officials With Duties Clearly Defined

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME — A decree designed to place Italian stock exchanges and brokers under the close control of the Minister of Finance is announced in the Italian official Gazette. The decree contains a series of regulations defining the duties and privileges of the members of a stock exchange, who are now recognized as public officials.

The Minister of Finance is empowered to order inspections whenever he sees fit, to take measures to insure the normal functioning of the exchanges, and to delegate an official to represent him on any exchange. This delegate is present, without a vote, at the sittings of the exchange, presides over the commission which draws up the list of stocks quoted, and is present at the meetings of the board and of the brokers' committee.

Stock brokers admitted to the exchanges are those whose names are included in a list approved by the ministry; they are placed on the same footing as public officials and are under government supervision.

Rights and Duties Defined

This supervision is not extended to individual transactions, and is not intended to curtail their initiative or responsibility as business men, but is exercised with a view to limiting their activities to those of public mediators enjoying special rights, but with special duties. With this end in view, the profession of broker is considered incompatible with that of banker or bank clerk, and may not be exercised by persons having a financial interest in the banks doing business on the exchanges.

For each stock exchange a managing committee, consisting of a president and from two to six members, is appointed by the Minister of Finance, acting in consultation with the Minister of Corporations and the registered brokers' national syndicate, thus establishing a direct connection between that organization and the Government.

The guarantee fund which each exchange was required to subscribe by a former decree will now be liquidated, but the security deposited by each broker will be gradually raised by assigning to the capital fund 20 per cent of the interest accruing thereon, which will be entered to a special personal account.

Common Fund Provided

In each exchange a common fund, administered by the brokers' committee, will be formed, the money to be invested in government stock deposited with the Bank of Italy.

Should a broker become insolvent, his security deposit and special account are forfeit to his creditors, and up to 25 per cent of the common fund is available to meet the liabilities of insolvent brokers incurred between one monthly settlement and another, as vouched for by regular credit certificates issued by the brokers' committee and not covered by the debtors' own security. Within 15 days of their withdrawal all sums taken from the common fund must be refunded in equal parts by all the contributors thereto.

The name of any broker failing to make such repayment will be notified immediately to the Minister of Finance and he will be suspended from his functions until the entire amount due has been paid up.

An insolvent broker is strictly excluded from a stock exchange, and will not be readmitted until he has met in full his liabilities, including the amount due on his account to the common fund. Brokers may not indorse bill or stock transactions made on behalf of other brokers belonging to the same exchange, and they may not buy or sell on their own account, either personally or through their agents, including members of their family, persons in their employ, or solicitors holding power of attorney.

BOOK ORGANIZATIONS PLAN MERGER MOVE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—The Book League of America will be taken over by the Literary Guild next month, it was learned here yesterday.

Representatives of the league and the guild are now at work on a scheme for monthly book distribution aimed at taking care of the requirements of subscribers to both organizations. Official announcement of the arrangement is expected on Sept. 15. Until this plan is formulated officials of the league decline to discuss the merger.

FARM BUREAU CHIEF CALLS FOR END TO HYSTERIA

Attempted Food Blockade Declared Sponsored by 'Misguided' Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—Calling on members of the American Farm Bureau Federation to back up law and order and put an end to "hysteria," Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the federation, yesterday denounced the "farmers' strike" with its attempted food blockade in Iowa as being sponsored by a "limited group of misguided farmers with whom have become associated hangers-on in the form of radical, non-farmer agitators."

In a special letter to 100 Iowa county farm bureaus, Mr. O'Neal urged that they replace the "hysteria" with "sound reason" making an immediate effort to organize the farmers in support of the farm bureau program.

"With every farm bureau member in the nation battling for the farm bureau program," he declared, "our victory is assured because this action of American law and order on the part of organized farmers is assured of the sympathetic backing of all groups whose prosperity depends on the well-being of American farmers."

Expressing great concern over the so-called farmers' strike in Iowa, Mr. O'Neal said that while he was sympathetic with the objectives sought by those fostering the movement it was his firm conviction "the methods used in the present instance will not result in general success. Upsetting a few loads of milk and preventing farmers from hauling their produce into the market cannot right the wrongs from which we are suffering," he asserted.

Declaring that the American Farm Bureau Federation has a definite and practical program for the rehabilitation of agriculture, Mr. O'Neal said that he was concinved that the real solution of the problem is the establishment of a sound national agricultural policy. "This policy," he said, "includes full recognition of the fact that a prosperous free farming industry is essential to the safety and progress of the nation."

Continuing his explanation, Mr. O'Neal said that the American Farm Bureau Federation insists that the Agricultural Marketing Act be amended "in such a manner as to provide for the full control by farmers of marketing machinery in the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

39—Can Men Be Made Sober by Legislation?

THIS is another catch question which wets sometimes ask. They seem to imply that if the answer is in the negative it disposes of prohibition. Of course no one ever supposed that legislation alone would make everybody sober. Nevertheless it may help by supplementing education. Men cannot be made honest or decent by legislation alone, neither can they be made honest or decent by education alone. Both are necessary: education to prepare the way, legislation to hold the ground gained by education.

Without legislation, there will be counter-education, prompted by greed, to educate men to steal, gamble, or drink. Sometimes it looks as though this counter-education was more effective than education for honesty, decency and temperance. Legislation can interfere with the work of those who are trying to educate for dishonesty, indecency and intemperance, and give those who are educating in the right way a chance to make headway.

Legislation could, for example, exclude liquor advertisements from the mails as it now excludes some classes of gambling advertisements. That would close to the liquor interests one means by which they spread the drink habit. Under government control of radio, liquor advertisements could be kept out.

Propaganda for liquor could also be kept out of the movies,—the other great ally of liquor. Some wet newspapers who profess to be working for "true temperance," would then find that, even if the Eighteenth Amendment were repealed, they could not carry lucrative liquor advertisements. One wonders if they would not then try to get the law against liquor advertising repealed on the ground that such advertising was in the interest of "true temperance."

No one pretends that the exclusion of lotteries from the use of the mails has stopped all gambling. It did, however, destroy the once famous Louisiana Lottery. Not education but legislation dealt the final blow.

No one pretends that prohibition can stop all selling of liquor, any more than other laws can stop all killing, stealing or arson. The most that is hoped is that laws may hold subversive forces in check and give education a chance to accomplish positive results.

Hitlerite Heads Reichstag Through Accord With Center

Fascist Political Adviser Named President of 'House' —Von Papen Aim Believed to Be Early Dissolution of Parliament

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 31—The sixth Republican Reichstag, convening under the shadow of the Junker Cabinet's efforts to dissolve the House, yesterday elevated a Fascist to the highest office which any member of the Hitlerite Party has yet attained in Germany.

By coöperation of Roman Catholics with Fascists, Capt. Hermann Goering, Herr Adolf Hitler's chief political adviser, was elected president of the Reichstag.

The session was marked by almost complete reversal of Fascist tactics. Today, under the stern personal admonition of Herr Hitler, they abandoned their previous obstreperousness. The 230 Fascist deputies, mostly all in brown uniforms, who were elected July 31, listened quietly as Frau Clara Zetkin, Communist, opened the Reichstag as temporary Speaker, in virtue of her status as eldest member. The Fascists remained unmoved as she excoriated National Socialism as well as the "capitalistic" Junker Cabinet and blamed the imperialistic capitalistic régime for the woes of unemployment.

The coöperation of Roman Catholics and Fascists to elect the president of the Reichstag gives a new element to the already complex political puzzle. Both parties desire to prove that the Reichstag is not inoperative. By this they hope to offset the possibility that President von Hindenburg may permit Capt. Franz von Papen, the Chancellor, to govern without it, as it is still improbable that the von Papen cabinet can command anything approaching a parliamentary majority.

Whether dissolution of the Reichstag would be followed by new elections within 60 days, as the constitution requires, is open to some question. Discussions during the recent weeks have hinted at numerous other schemes, ranging from a national assembly to draft a new constitution to delaying the elections and providing presidential and Reichswehr support for continuance of the von Papen Government.

Immediate decision is not necessary as the Reichstag is expected to adjourn tonight to reconvene Sept. 6.

The Prussian Diet met today after an interval of 2½ months. The first item for discussion was removal of the old Prussian Government and appointment of a Reich's Commissioner for the state in the person of Dr. Bracht—two events which took place since the House last met. The Diet, however, expected to adjourn again today until the last part of September. The Government bench was empty as Dr. Bracht and his colleagues refuse to be responsible to the Diet, but only respect the President's authority.

ELEVEN SEEK WHITE HOUSE AS RESIDENCE

List of Candidates for Presidency Covers Numerous Parties

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Presidential candidates are plentiful this year. Eleven already have been nominated and there are prospects of more in the field before the November elections. This list to date is: Republican — Herbert Hoover, California; Democrat — Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York; Socialist — Norman Thomas, New York; Socialist-Labor—Verne Reynolds, New York; Communist—William Z. Foster, Michigan; Prohibition—William D. Upshaw, Georgia; Farmer-Labor —Jacob L. Coxey, Ohio; Liberty and Unity — Frank E. Webb, District of Columbia; Liberty—W. H. (Coin) Harvey, Arkansas; Jobless—The Rev. James R. Cox, Pennsylvania; People's—Edward J. Irvine, Mississippi.

More names may be added to the list. The National Party has been trying to get a candidate. Recently they nominated Mr. George Wilson, of New Jersey, but he declined. Another group headed by Mr. John Dewey of New York calling for "direct poltical action" planned to form a new party but has decided to cast its vote for Mr. Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate.

Some think that the aggregate vote cast for the numerous minor party candidates may be large enough to have noticeable effect on the election results. The Socialists are counting on a large vote this year. It may be that some of the other candidates will have difficulty in getting their names on the ballots in some states. The names of "minor" party candidates are put on ballots by petition. State laws vary on the subject of these petitions.

All of the smaller parties are planning "spell binding" campaigns to appeal to the unemployed and depressed. There has been some overlapping in the declarations set forth by the various candidates, but apparently they are not concerned.

Cross-Country Case Devised for Fliers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Cross-country flights are becoming so frequent that a special kit has just been designed to contain all necessities the pilot will need en route.

The Army Air Corps pictures the pilot formerly leaving for a transcontinental trip with envelope under his elbow, smoke candles balanced on one arm, helmet resting on his head, goggles hanging and perhaps his clearance papers protruding from between his teeth.

Gone forever are such days, according to word from Mitchell Field, New York. Officers there have just devised a handy kit with special pockets for all cross-country necessities. They are made of kahki-colored waterproof duck with a web carrying strap across the top. They snugly accommodate important papers, three smoke candles and a first-aid kit. On the outside, an open pocket is sufficiently large to hold all maps for the flight. Stenciled identification states the office and station of origin on each kit.

PHILADELPHIA BUDGET CUT

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Mayor J. Hampton Moore, after a four-hour budget conference with Mr. Kern Dodge, public safety director, reduced by nearly $2,000,000 the amount requested for 1933 police pay rolls Monday. Mr. Dodge protested the reduction, asserting the cut in the police pay roll estimate likely would mean a smaller police force next year.

SMALL NATIONS UNITE TO URGE LOWER TARIFFS

Farm States of Eastern and Central Europe Agree at Warsaw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

WARSAW, Aug. 31—The agrarian states of central and eastern Europe have just completed a harmonious conference here, in which a number of resolutions have been passed associating the question of international debts with that of tariff barriers. The main point made has been that resumption of external debt payments will be impossible unless trade barriers against admission of goods by creditor nations be relaxed.

Resolutions passed demand:

Abolition of currency and other restrictions of trade which now hamper the normal exchange of goods.

Supplementary export quotas from creditor states to enable agricultural debtor states to discharge their liabilities.

Preferential agreements to help agrarian countries to market their produce.

International compacts for raising the world price for agricultural produce.

Internationally guaranteed loans at low rates of interest to liquefy frozen assets in agrarian states.

Formation of a central international institution with national branches in agricultural states to afford short agricultural credits.

The states represented were Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Latvia and Estonia. The Polish delegate, Dr. Adam Rose, presided. The object of the conference has been to form a united front among the agrarian states of central and southeastern Europe for presentation at the international conference which opens Sept. 6 at Stresa, northern Italy, at which the industrial states of western Europe also will be represented in a joint endeavor to prepare a general European reconstruction scheme.

New Universities Planned in Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey—The Turkish Government has decided to establish two new universities in Angora similar to the Galata Serai Lyceum here. One will undertake the complete teaching of English and the other the teaching of German.

The Government's decision is based on a report recenty made by Professor Malche, an authority on the organization and administration of universities. The report indicated that Turkish students are handicapped by lack of books, owing to the insufficient numbers available in the Turkish language.

In consequence it was recommended that facilities for teaching foreign languages should be expanded, so that the books of other languages will be available.

Farm Produce to Pay For College Tuition

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 31 (AP)—Officials of the Alderson-Broaddus College at Philippi announced today all kinds of farm produce will be accepted at market prices in payment of tuition fees.

Alderson and Broaddus Colleges, both Baptist institutions, consolidated recently. The fall term opens Tuesday.

JUMPER DROPS 10,200 FEET FROM SOARING PLANE

Thrills National Air Race Throng—Haizlip Seeks World Speed Record

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—Of all the thrills of the national air races, probably none gives the spectators such breath-taking moments as the daring work of the parachute jumpers.

Though many of the world's greatest fliers make their planes do tricks that even birds can't equal, it's the boys who jump out that give the crowds their greatest thrill.

And of all the jumpers, none has made the air race crowds gasp like H. E. (Spud) Manning, who plunges two miles downward before he opens his chute.

Manning was in fine form yesterday and leaped from an autogiro at 11,000 feet, with a bag of flour grasped in his arms, gathering velocity with each fraction of a second, he shot toward the ground, marking his progress by releasing a trail of the flour.

Rolling over and over in the air, Manning dropped to within 800 feet of the ground, before he pulled the cord that opened the umbrella-like fabric above his head. He landed a few moments later, while the thousands of spectators rose and cheered.

Two more planes were qualified for the Labor Day high speed race closing the National Air Races today when Robert L. Hall, Springfield, Mass., averaged 222.97 miles an hour and Ben O. Howard, Chicago-Kansas City mail pilot, averaged 213.855 miles an hour.

Hall, flying a gull-wing monoplane of his own design, reached a maximum of 245.799 miles an hour on one of the four dashes over the three-kilometer straightaway but was forced to cut his speed on the other dashes when the streamlined cowling around his engine came loose.

Howard, flying the second of his little white racers, attained a high speed of one lap of 219.855 miles an hour. The mail pilot yesterday qualified the first of his stable with an average of 204.068 miles an hour.

Capt. James G. Haizlip, who set a new transcontinental record Monday, and flew back from New York to Cleveland yesterday, will be one of the fliers to attempt to better the 278-mile mark.

Indians Found Making Progress In Self-Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 — Unusually rapid progress toward self-support has been made by the American Indian during the past summer, in the opinion of Mr. J. Henry Scattergood, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, who has just returned from an extended tour of Indian reservations.

At the more than 40 reservations and Indian Bureau authorities which he visited, Mr. Scattergood observed a larger proportion of Indian lands under cultivation than ever before, particularly small truck gardens around the individual houses or huts.

As a result, he said, the tendency of the Indians was to rely more on their own efforts for sustenance and less on a paternalistic government as has too often been their habit in the past. Whether the tendency was the result of last year's drought or of the educational efforts of the bureau, Mr. Scattergood did not estimate, but was inclined to believe it indicated that at least some of their work was beginning to bear fruit.

His observations led to the conclusion, he said, that more agricultural extension work is the greatest need of the Indian service today. With the Indians themselves showing an unprecedented interest in cultivation of the soil he believed they would be more receptive to technical advice than in the past.

In general Mr. Scattergood said he found the Indians better off than a large portion of the population in the cities. He pointed out that whereas the unemployed in the cities have no home but the park bench the Indian has land which cannot be taken from him on which he can always raise food.

ECUADORIAN REBELS IN FULL SURRENDER

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 31 (AP)—Ecuador's four days of virtual civil war ended today after 500 men had been slain in fighting in and around Quito, the capital. The Government announced that the rebellious conservatives had laid down their arms in full surrender and that loyalists troops would assume control of Quito today.

Meanwhile both Acting-President Moreno and his opponent, Señor Neptali Bonifaz, whose followers started the revolt, were believed to be in hiding. Señor Humberto Albornoz, a relatively unknown figure, was advanced as the most likely candidate for provisional President. His candidacy would be a compromise between Señor Moreno and Señor Bonifaz.

MOLLISON'S FLIGHT OFF

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 31 (AP)—Capt. J. A. Mollison said today he had abandoned his plan for a transatlantic flight to England and would sail for home from Quebec on Sept. 3.

Maine Spider Tries To Eclipse Eclipse

By the Associated Press

Fryeburg, Maine, Aug. 31

A MYSTERIOUS mist across the lens of one of the cameras set up here by the Northwestern University eclipse observation party caused Capt. Barnett Harris, leader of the group, plenty of concern today.

After he had worked an hour in an effort to clear the instrument, he discovered he owed his trouble to a spider, which had chosen the interior of the camera for its home and spun a web across the lens.

Soviet Sees Double Use In Nitrates

New Ural Plant's Output as Good for Cannon as for Crops

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEREZNIKI, U. S. S. R.—One becomes accustomed to contrasted sights in traveling through the Ural Territory, where huge new plants with up-to-date equipment are often set against primitive undeveloped backgrounds.

One of the most striking of these contrasts is to be seen here, where a chemical plant about the size of the du Pont works in Wilmington, Delaware, has been partially completed in the remote North Ural, near the headwaters of the mighty Kama, which bears to the Volga much the same relation as the Missouri to the Mississippi.

On one side of the Kama is the peaceful old town of Usolye, with its several churches among green trees. And on the other side of the river the operating parts of this new chemical monster, joint product of Bolshevik drive and will, foreign equipment and technical advice and Russian labor and engineering skill, are belching forth their clouds of black smoke, indicating that the output of fertilizers for Soviet agriculture is under way.

Good for Crops and Shells

Berezniki is the outstanding Soviet chemical plant, today and ranks in potential size—the first half of the plant is completed and in operation; the second half is supposed to be finished by the end of 1933—among the first eight or 10 in the world. A factory of similar character is being built in Bobriki, southeast of Moscow, and there is a plan for an enormous chemical works, to be built in the old city of Derbent, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, where there is a rich supply of natural gas.

Berezniki is producing nitric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine, ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate.

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Hoover Not Going To Legion Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Neither President Hoover, owing to press of business, nor anyone officially representing him will attend the American Legion convention in Portland, Ore., Sept. 12, according to White House information. This is regardless of the knowledge that Legion delegates are exepcted to favor immediate payment of the $2,400,000,000 bonus due in 1945.

In representing the President's attitude no reference was made at the White House of the recent hostile reception accorded Mr. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, during the course of his recent speech at the American Legion convention in New York.

It was stated that Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, is considering going to the Portland convention, solely as a member of the Legion, because he has attended virtually all the annual meetings of the Legion and has been represented as not wishing to miss the forthcoming one.

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THINGS PRESENT

Her husband had lost his job; but she could make grand noodles, and make them—and sell them—she did! There is a note of encouragement for many in "Thrift in Noodles" on the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

Letters to the Monitor are generally worth your while, especially the two today. Editorial page.

"An Old English Harvesting" on the Home Forum page is more than worth the two or three minutes of your time.

Something about the man responsible for Labor Day appears in the Pathfinders on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Prominent wet propagandists insist that speakeasy operators support the Eighteenth Amendment. Get the facts on this subject from Professor Carver's "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow.

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and the weekly "Scouting the World Around" feature.

THOUSANDS CROWD INTO ECLIPSE ZONE

Great Throngs at Points of Totality Await Start of the Big Show

WEATHER HOLDS CHIEF ATTENTION

Natural Scientists Turn Eyes Skyward as Last Tinkering on Instruments Is Done

By JANET MABIE
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONWAY, N. H., Aug. 31—When it became abundantly manifest here that no palliative was available to calm the unanimous public questioning over whether clouds would allow the eclipse to proceed in proper glory, the throngs of watchers who have been rushing into the eclipse area from every point of the compass, turned to more profitable subjects.

For instance, let us take the sudden, dry inquiry of a hitherto silent member of one of the many conversational parties. Talk had pretty well thinned out when this man spoke up in a timid voice.

"Say," quoth he, "come to think of it, what good is an eclipse anyhow?"

Such a burst of laughter greeted this essentially common sense but hitherto entirely undreamed question that the man, abashed, withdrew abruptly into a shell, too astonished to notice that he had done at least this member of the press a tremendous favor in suggesting an idea that was reasonably fresh being not unhumorous as well.

Eclipse Advantages

If the thing is put on a purely practical basis no one is in any doubt about some advantages of the eclipse. Such a superb job has the Conway Chamber of Commerce done in the last two years that, without actually intending to, it has so generally spread the idea that Conway is the place to see the eclipse that, as the saying is, "Why, they've even got people clear over t'other side of the mountains thinkin' they won't see it 'less'n they come over here!"

But from the viewpoint of "good" —meaning increase of knowledge to the people not sufficiently intimately acquainted with solar matters to be able to speak handily of inner coronas, and color distribution, and shadow bands, and Martian surfaces, and what not—the question immediately arose, "Who to get to say what good an eclipse is, as far as the average person is concerned?"

Well, today no one feels, if it can be avoided, quite like plucking at the sleeves of the many "Solar Arabs" whose tents are pitched here and there, and who have enough to do, what with the last delicate tinkering with their cameras and telescopes and getting an hour or two of extra sleep against a day of greater scientific excitement than has dawned in some years.

But, after running hither and yon through the mountains that, in passing it should be said were almost disgracefully innocent of clouds or even rumors of clouds yesterday, it seems that there is Mr. Watson Davis, parked in gleeful anticipation of the morrow in a hut at Pinkham Notch.

Having Grand Time

Mr. Davis is managing editor of Science Service. He is a round, blonde, jocular man, clad in comic, crackling blue dungarees. He makes no secret that he is having a perfectly grand time. It is always Mr. Davis' pleasant duty to attend every major phenomenon, wherever, and every research congress of consequence the world over; this, as he expains, leads to a lot of travel, all of it eminently satisfactory to him. He radiates delight in his job, and, though he was obviously bent on other business at the moment, it was clear he welcomed a chance to answer a question to which he knew there are answers the average person can perfectly well understand.

"All life," began Mr. Davis, unwittingly a little pedagogically for Pinkham Notch, "depends upon sunlight. Why, if the sun's rays were to decrease so much as a mere 10 to 20 per cent we'd be in another ice age. . . ." A chill wind suddenly whistled in the notch, like a celestial dog, politely answering the far-off summoning whistle of his kennel master. . . .

"Well, then, the better we understand what sunlight is, and the numerous ways in which it affects life, the better able we are to shape and improve the conditions under which we live. Of course, I needn't tell you there is nothing like an eclipse to expose the private life of a sun. . . ."

Then, as if that would be about all in the way of heavy pronouncement, Mr. Davis broke, laughing, into a more average intellectual key.

"Well here, if you want an example of what good an eclipse can serve. You know about helium and their running the Los Angeles and Graf Zeppelin on it? Well, helium was discovered during the eclipse of 1868 (only visible, by the way, in India, the Malay Peninsula and Siam, which caused the English, French, German and lone Spanish natural scientists a very long trek. . . .). Well, helium was in the yellow line in the 'flash spectrum' (the strip of colored bands caused by the breaking into prisms of the spectrum of the corona), and thus helium was known to be a sun element, as proved by an eclipse long

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

ARCTIC ISLANDS TO FORM LINKS IN AIR ROUTES

Explorers Study Ways of Overcoming Obstacles of Wind and Fog

By W. CLIFFORD HARVEY
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Subjugation of the arctic, still a defiant mass of ice-bound wastes despite numerous partial conquests, now is to be attempted in earnest through the medium of the latest implement of exploration—the airplane.

Heretofore of little practical use in the advance of civilization, islands of the arctic areas now are hailed as potential stepping-stones for the establishment of regular trans-oceanic passenger and freight air service between Europe and America.

If the proposed northern route, taking off in northern Labrador and striking Europe in northern Scotland or Scandinavia, is found feasible, Europe will be drawn within a hop, skip and jump of America—a hop to Greenland, a skip to Iceland, and a jump to the continent. And according to navigators at the East Boston Airport, this great circle route is the most practical of any of the several proposed, because it links the greatest trade centers of the world.

But the arctic roars its protest in the form of fog, storm and ice. These traditional ramparts of the north will be subjects of considerable study in the next year by several expeditions, some of which are already in the field. From their observations, it is hoped to equip aviation to challenge the elements of the region and blaze a reasonably safe air passageway between the two continents.

Possible Route Charted

A navigator at the East Boston Airport, however, seems to have somewhat of a jump on the proposed expeditions. In collaboration with others in the aviation and exploration fields, Mr. Archibald D. Ross, meteorologist in charge of the New England Area Airways Weather Service, and navigator, has already charted, to some extent, the possibilities of opening the arctic route. Following the great circle, the shortest distance between any two points on the globe, his route would start at Detroit, run to Cartwright, Labrador, north of the Newfoundland fog banks, thence to Julianehaab on the southern tip of Greenland, across Greenland's glacial ice-cap to Augmagsalik on the east coast of the island, thence a hop to Iceland's capital, and then over Scotland to London or Stockholm.

This route involves three water jumps, none of which is as great as 1000 miles across, and would provide 48-hour service between the two big continents, Mr. Ross declared. It parallels the route advocated by other prominent navigators. Both ends are well equipped and appropriately situated, he said, for launching such an air service. The route would link together the greatest trade centers of the world with possible interlocking branches to Paris, Moscow, London, and Copenhagen, as well as links to the middle-western cities of the United States.

The first water jump, he explained, would be over Davis Strait to Greenland, about 650 miles. Between Greenland and Iceland lies approximately 700 miles of water known as Denmark Strait and the longest water jump of slightly under 1000 miles separates Iceland from the British Isles with the Faroes and Shetland Islands well out from the mainland for emergency landing places.

In Anti-Cyclone Area

"Over Greenland," Mr. Ross explained, "there exists an anti-cyclone area caused by the keen cold of the Greenland ice-cap. There are only two other places in the world where flying conditions are similar, in that the aviator can take advantage of tail winds going in both directions. The ice pack there is three to eight miles thick and flat as a pancacke except on the margins. Landing can be made easily on the cap in emergencies.

"Above the ice pack is what the meteorologist knows as a permanent high pressure area. Air currents spiral, then reverse themselves and flying at high levels, east to west, the air pilot obtains tail winds while flying west to east at lower levels he utilizes the tail winds also. In the arctic where there are severe head winds, the pilot must maneuver all he can to bring his back to the winds.

"Fog, which is one of the greatest handicaps, can be avoided partially by taking off in Labrador, on the great circle route from the trading centers of the middle West, thus escaping the heaviest fog areas around Newfoundland. And I firmly believe that in the near future blind flying and blind landing aids will greatly enhance the possibilities of overcoming the arctic elements."

In addition to fog and strong headwinds, Mr. Ross regarded heavy storms and ice forming on the wings as the chief bulwarks of the arctic against further invasion from the air.

"Storms in the arctic are violent," he said, "sometimes developing a velocity of 81 miles an hour on the surface. Guide and radio buildings must be anchored. But the atmosphere, when clear, is fine for flying. Small pilot balloons have been followed by the eye for distances of 25 miles in clear weather," he added.

Costly Equipment Needed

From the middle of November to the first of May will be the difficult periods for air traffic in the northlands, the navigator said, and it was his opinion that considerable improvements will have to be made along aviation lines before regular service could be maintained in the area during those months. It would require expensive land organization, he continued, and entail costly shipments of materials to bases at regular intervals. Radio communication stations and beacons would have to be established. Beacon stations on light vessels would be required. Meteorological stations would be necessary with perhaps 26 sub-stations for reporting conditions.

"Probably the most difficult part of the route would be the hop across Davis Strait to Greenland and the trip along the east coast of Greenland," Mr. Ross expained. "Augmagsalik affords the only practical landing place for planes on Greenland's ice-bound eastern coast. Near this town are many fiords where sea planes could land. That is why that route is recommended for regular travel.

"Aviation traffic in the arctic is a mere theory at this time," the meteorologist went on. "But the world is always one jump ahead of itself, theoretically, and the possibilities for expansion in the avaition field are so pronounced that theorizing here is usually only a jump ahead of the actual experiment. At any rate, aviation has apparently produced the master key with which to unlock the ice-bound gates of the arctics."

More New England Mills Hire Workers

Additional industrial programs are being picked up as the air clears of business static. From various New England sectors accounts of business resumption are coming in. The Graylock Mill B of the Berkhire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., in North Adams, Mass., is to open tomorrow on a night-and-day schedule, employing 250 persons. Mill A is now operating on the same continuous schedule to give work to 375 hands.

The Berkshire concern's mills in Brattleboro, Vt., and Fall River, Mass., have gone on full time. Dayville, Conn., reports that the Assawaga Woolen Company expects to increase its present staff of 175 employees to 350 in the near future.

Increased orders, the foundation of business resumption, have led officials of the Lawton Manufacturing Company to predict full capacity operation within two weeks with between 1000 and 1200 employees at work. The textile plant is now on a 75 per cent capacity schedule. Officials of Powdrell and Alexander, Inc., curtain manufacturers, of Danielson, Conn., reported today that their six factories are in the midst of the busiest period in the history of the concern. The employment roster has reached the peak of 1650.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

ONTARIO

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 4.

United States

CONNECTICUT

New Milford: Pettibone High School, East Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 4.

MAINE

Houlton: Church Edifice, High and Military Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 4.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ipswich: Congregational Parish House, South Main Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.

NEW YORK

Greenwich: I. O. O. F. Hall, Bleeker and Academy Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 4.

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, 583 Park Avenue, at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 5. Radiocast Station WINS, 1180 kilocycles.

Woodstock: League Studio Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 6.

RHODE ISLAND

Wickford: Odd Fellows Hall, Victory Highway, 4 p. m., Sept. 4.

VERMONT

Randolph: Lamson Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Elizabeth of Austria," German film; 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's Republican Club: Luncheon, 5-minute campaign speech by Mr. William S. Youngman, candidate for Governor, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, museum games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Guidance in the galleries, 11.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days from 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern art in printed reproductions made in Japan; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints, aquatints by Goya; English mezzotints.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Helke scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Engravings and etchings by old and modern masters from the collection of Herbert C. Pell, Esq.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. Exhibition of prize winning pieces of soap sculpture, sponsored by the National Soap Sculpture Committee. Through Sept. 4.

Boston Art Club—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards—Summer exhibitions.

Scherven Studio—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Fine Arts Theater—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

J. F. Olsson, Cambridge—Etchings by George A. Bradshaw and water colors by Hugh Smith.

Whaples Gallery—General exhibition.

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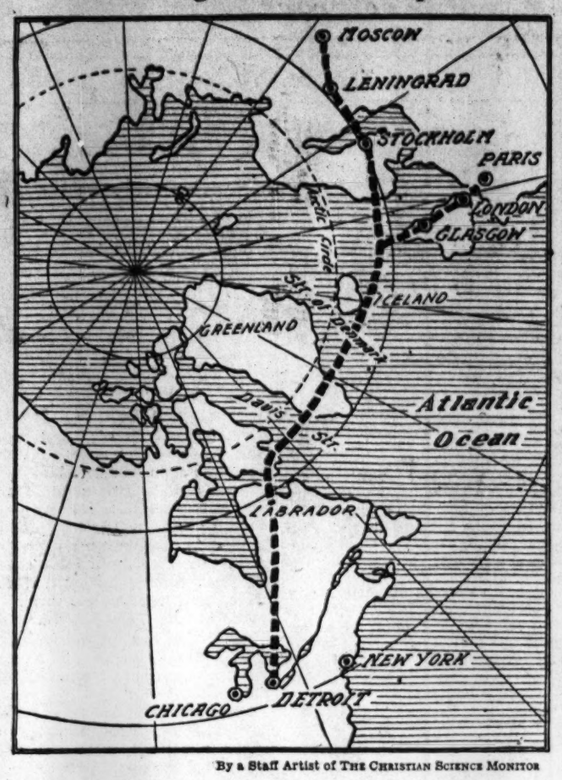
Charting the Arctic Express



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

PROPOSED AIR ROUTE FROM MOSCOW TO DETROIT

Navigators at East Boston Airport Support Great Circle Course as Most Adaptable to European-American Trade Interests.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Baseball; markets talk.
5:15 "The Little Star," Joan Ruth.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6.02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Taxpayers' League talk.
8:15 NBC, Henry M. Neely; Rollikers Quartet.
8:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone; organ.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, female trio.
9:00 NBC, Island Boat Club Dance.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord, sketch.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, "Tish" story.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Baron Lee's Band.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio talk.
5:05 Studio selections.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle; Heywood Broun; soloist; organ.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:00 NBC, Paul Whitman's Chieftain's.
7:15 Richmond Minton, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 New England Network program;
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; John Smith, "Human Sound Box."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Studio music; "Road Helps."
6:30 Big Brother's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
7:30 Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, Commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Roundtowners Quartet.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Going to Press"; "This Business of Broadcasting," Mr. Martin Codel.
5:15 CBS, Broadcast of solar eclipse.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 Irene Beasley, contralto; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, Popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 Jimmie Kelly's Orchestra.
8:45 Reminiscences of Outstanding Personalities.
9:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, talk series.
10:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Talk; baseball schedule; piano.
12:45 p. m.—String ensemble.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Johnny Marvin, songs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, Musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, Musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Walker Cup golf match, Country Club, Brookline, Ted Husing reporting.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
3:00-4:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, Walker Cup match.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00-5:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

Economy League To Open Campaign

Enrollment of 20,000,000 persons throughout the nation and 700,000 from Massachusetts is the objective of a drive to be started next month by the National Economy League.

Sept. 15 is the date established for the opening of the campaign to enlist Bostonians as permanent economy crusaders. Other municipalities will be canvassed on the first day of October, according to the announcement issued last night from Massachusetts headquarters.

Membership cards are to be available at the Boston office with no required fee, though contributions of optional amounts are solicited to defray expenses that will accrue. Headquarters for the league and its personnel involve no expenditures, however. A study of all phases of legislation with the view to recommending specific reforms to lighten the tax burden of the individual and of industry is being made by league officers.

Boston Art Notes

Museum of Fine Arts

Photographs by Mr. Alfred Stieglitz are on view in the print department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. They have been hung in the corridor which leads to the rooms recently added to the southwest corner of the museum. In these rooms there have been installed furnishings and decorations of colonial times.

Mr. Stieglitz, a pioneer in the "art" of photography, was full of enterprise and imagination when many of these photographic studies were made some decades ago. Today every fifth person has a camera and makes a study of the craft. There are magazines, brochures, laboratories where one may learn. There is not a very clear line, often, between the amateur and the professional photographer.

That Mr. Stieglitz handled the camera as an artist is proved by these prints at the museum. One may see them again and again and enjoy them. They hold the interest and do not appeal to the eye in a cursory way. Mr. Stieglitz was one of the first to abandon the panorama for the pattern of one cloud or tree. He preferred to get a portrayal of a hand or a shoe rather than a conventional image of the entire human form and its costume. He was one of the first to make photographers aware of the charm of small things. The inconsequential achieved status with his treatment, the perception of poetry in commonplace objects increased enormously.

So far as lighting and textural qualities are concerned little has been added to what this artist accomplished. The silvery tones, the smooth, pleasing surfaces distinguish this art of the print from others. Mr. Stieglitz was one of the first to stir up the controversial point: Is photography an art? In his hands undoubtedly it is. D. A.

Report on City Hall Received by Curley

A rough draft report envisaging a new 15-story city hall for Boston to cost between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 and to be of setback design, was submitted to Mayor James M. Curley by Mr. Edward W. Roemer, building commissioner, yesterday. This report complies with the Mayor's request that a study be made of possibilities for a new city hall and facilities for temporarily housing the present city hall departments in the old Young's Hotel building, should the proposed building be constructed.

Mayor Curley disclaimed intention of immediately pushing the project. It is understood that action on the proposal would necessitate enabling legislation, which would, it is believed, require months to obtain, unless the project were put through as emergency relief legislation, regarded as a remote possibility.

Rental for the various city departments at the present costs $69,000, it was estimated, in assessing the money that might be saved if the city had adequate quarters of its own. The sketchily mapped conclusions of the building commissioner involved the extension of Province Street from School to Court Street. A frontage on School Street of 120 feet and a depth of 170 feet, a height of 200 feet and a floor area of 250,000 square feet were part of Mr. Roemer's estimate.

VOTE--Balloting by Mail

WEST VIRGINIA

Absentee voting in West Virginia is restricted to registered voters who expect to be absent unavoidably from the State on election day. Application for a ballot must be made on the official blank to the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the voter lives. The clerk will furnish the blanks. This must be done in person or by mail not more than 30 nor less than 10 days before the Nov. 8 general election. The application must be signed and sworn to before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

The ballot and a return envelope will be issued to the absent voter between Oct. 29 and Nov. 4. The voter must mark the ballot and sign the affidavit on the ballot envelope before an officer authorized to administer oaths. The marked ballot must be returned by registered mail in the official envelope to the clerk in time for him to deposit it with the election commissioners on Nov. 8.

Voters who unexpectedly return to their precinct on or before election day may vote in person if they have not already mailed the marked ballot to the clerk.

Registration is required of all voters in the Nov. 8 election. To qualify for registration, the applicant must be a citizen of the United States, 21 years or more on election day, a resident of the State one year, of the county 60 days and a bona fide resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote. No person of unsound mind, a pauper or person convicted of treason, felony or bribery is eligible to vote in an election.

Registration offices will be open in each precinct for two days beginning Oct. 17. Voters also may register at their county court on Nov. 1.

Persons moving from one precinct to another in the same county must obtain a certificate of transfer from the registrars of the precinct in which they are registered or from the county clerk. This must be done not later than Nov. 5. The certificate must be presented to the election commissioners of the voter's new precinct.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

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WELFARE CASES REPORTED 40 P. C. 'POSSIBLY BAD'

Boston Police Find Many People Receiving Aid Not Justifiable

In 40 per cent of cases investigated by the Boston Police Department, recipients of funds from the municipal welfare board are receiving such aid "possibly unworthily," according to Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston police commissioner. This statement was made in a report to Mayor Curley as a result of an investigation ordered by the Mayor.

Mr. Hultman reported that of the first 500 cases reviewed by his department, 206 persons were judged to be unqualified to receive aid from the welfare board. His report showed that out of 500 cases investigated, 101 persons had court records, 184 were aliens, 68 had false addresses, 24 had no dependents, and 240 revealed that no public welfare representative had visited them within the last three months.

Mr. Hultman also criticized the board of overseers of public welfare for what his report implied was lack of coöperation in furnishing the names of all persons on the city's welfare list. He declared that such a list is "absolutely essential if the police are to properly perform their duty in coöperation with your announced purpose to speedily purge the public welfare rolls of all persons receiving aid to which they are not legally entitled.

"An effort was made to examine the original applications of the recipients of aid," Mr. Hultman's report explains, "to check against pay cards, and to compare other records of the public welfare board with the police report where apparent irregularities were found. This work was begun last Thursday, but it is reported to me as working very slowly and entirely unsatisfactory to the police.

"In fact, it has been possible to get only partial information in 25 cases up to Monday morning, whereas at least 100 cases a day should be cleaned up by comparison with the application of the recipient, a fundamental record, simple financial figures and other pertinent data which ought to be readily available.

"It appears from our inability to acquire simple information that ought to be on file that the public welfare office is either unable or unwilling to furnish the police with the records necessary to complete our check within a reasonable length of time. Not until sufficient data can be secured from the public welfare office in regard to the cases under the heading of 'possible unworthy' will it be possible to submit to you a more definite report on the result of the police investigation."

In a reply to these charges, submitted in a report to Mayor Curley, the welfare board declared that it had coöperated with the police department "to the fullest extent." "No assistance of any kind or nature has been or will be denied them in carrying out the investigation," the board's statement continued. "In view of this, the board is at a loss to understand why the police commissioner suggests any failure of coöperation by the board. The failure of the police department to submit to your honor a comprehensive and helpful report cannot, in our opinion, be charged to the failure of the welfare department to coöperate.

"An examination of the report fails to furnish the board with such information as will justify the discontinuance of aid in any instance. The entire report is one of conjecture."

Generous Season Aids Flower Show In Manchester to Overflow Its Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 31—Garden clubs were conspicuous winners of first awards at the annual summer exhibition of the North Shore Horticultural Society which opened here at Horticultural Hall yesterday and will close tomorrow night.

Among the special exhibits the North Andover Garden Club won first prize for a collection of vegetables grown in its own gardens; the Peabody Garden Club was awarded first prize for the arrangement of typical flowers in an old-fashioned vase.

In the contest showing a garden seat in an appropriate setting, the North Shore Garden Club won first place, the Cape Ann Garden Club took second prize and the York Harbor Garden Club was given honorable mention.

The show, which covers every available space in the hall, including the main hall, above and below stairs and an overflow in a large tent on the grounds, is gorgeous with the bloom of one of the most generous seasons for sunshine that the shore has known in a long time.

Gladiolus and dahlias in all the older varieties, with several new specimens making their début, although dominating the show with their stately height and color, are matched in beauty by the roses, gloxinias and the rare flowering and foliage plants from North Shore gardens and greenhouses.

The exhibition is wide in its scope, offering opportunity not only to the favored grower of rare and expensive blooms but to everyone interested in floriculture or floral decoration. Its 200 classes offer encouragement in cash prizes, medals and trophies for effort in every phase of flower culture from the classes open to children for collections of wild flowers to professionals for rare specimens and displays.

Among the winners in this season's show, Mrs. W. H. Moore of Prides Crossing received first prize for a group of greenhouse foliage and flowering plants; for a display of aquatics which included the rarely beautiful lotus; for a group of ferns of rare variety; and the silver medal for the best collection of roses of all classes and varieties.

Mrs. J. H. Lancashire of Manchester was first prize winner for an eight-foot table of annuals; for Lilium Auratum and Lilium Speciosum; for several exhibits of gladiolus, primulinus hybrids, as well as first prize for the best display of gladiolus arranged for effect. The $100 challenge cup was awarded to Mrs. Randolph Grew of Manchester for the most artistic basket of gladiolus.

The Sandy Hollow trophy was won for the fifth consecutive year by Mr. James R. K. Bannister, vice-president of the horticultural society, in charge of the Lancashire gardens and greenhouses.

The committee in charge of the show are Mr. Russell S. Codman, president of the society, assisted by Mrs. Wallace Goodrich, Mrs. Henry G. Powning, Mrs. Gordon Abbott Jr., Mrs. Endicott Dexter, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and Mrs. Russell Codman.

MARSHFIELD CUTS $2 FROM TAX RATE

More ups than downs are reported in the latest figures for 1932 tax rates. Marshfield announced a $2 drop in its rate to $28 on the thousand. Economy and a frugal citizenry were credited with the reduction.

An advance of $2.75 to $23 was reported by Wareham, where a loss of nearly $1,000,000 valuation of mill property and machinery has been sustained during the last six years. The Clinton tax rate was reported as advanced $2 to $32, still further complicating the welfare problem in that town.

BOSTON REGISTRY CLOSES TONIGHT

Registration of voters in Boston for the September primary reached a total of 267,850 last night, it was reported by the election department today. By closing time tonight at 10 p. m., it is estimated that about 10,000 more voters will have registered than in the elections of 1928.

At the rate the voters are registering, it is predicted that 275,000 will have signified their intention of voting by the time the doors close. The primaries will be held Sept. 20.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, probably with showers this afternoon or tonight; warmer in northwest portion; Thursday partly cloudy; warmer in north portion; probable showers in afternoon in northwest portion.

Maine: Cloudy, probably with showers this afternoon or tonight; Thursday partly cloudy; warmer in northwest portion tonight and Thursday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, possibly with showers this afternoon; Thursday partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy, probably with showers this afternoon or tonight; slightly warmer tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and slightly warmer.

Connecticut: Mostly cloudy this afternoon and tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and slightly warmer.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy with showers this afternoon or tonight; Thursday cloudy with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	82	Montreal	68	76
Bismarck	52	68	Nantucket	70	76
Boston	71	76	New Orleans	82	90
Buffalo	74	78	New York	74	84
Calgary	36	56	Norfolk, Va.	80	98
Charleston	82	88	North Platte	54	82
Chicago	76	94	Philadelphia	74	88
Cincinnati	74	96	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	98
Denver	56	74	Pittsburgh	78	92
Eastport, Me.	52	70	Portland, Me.	70	76
Hatteras	84	92	Raleigh	84	102
Honolulu, T.H.	84		St. Louis	76	94
Tp.m., Aug. 30	76		St. Paul	64	92
Helena, Mont.	40	52	Salt Lake City	44	60
Huron, S. D.	58	88	San Francisco	60	72
Jacksonville	82	86	SantaFe, N.M.	48	76
Kansas City	76	96	Seattle	56	66
Key West	82	84	Tampa	88	82
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	80	94
Memphis	80	90	Wichita, Kan.	72	92
Miami, Fla.	84	84	Williston, N.D.	48	54

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 31.
B—Maximum Aug. 30.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday, 11:51 p.m., Thursday 12:18 p.m.
Height of tides 10.5 feet, 10 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:51 p. m.

Harriman Urges Concerted Plan To Reduce Taxes

Organized effort is absolutely essential in gaining tax reductions and the formation of special committees by chambers of commerce and other organizations in every city and town, to recommend specific, detailed and workable programs, is urged by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, writing in the current issue of Boston Business, official organ of the Boston Chamber, to be issued today.

States and municipalities must be relied upon to effect the greatest savings, he points out, though "the Federal Government can do much more in the line of reducing taxes." Only about one-third of the estimated $15,000,000,000 annual Government overhead in the United States, can be charged to the Federal Government, he said.

The objective of the states and municipalities "should be a reduction of 25 per cent in their annual budgets. If such a plan were carried through, the annual burden on the taxpayers for local government throughout the nation would be lowered by the tremendous amount of $2,500,000,000," he said.

The individual, he added, has cut expenses to practically the irreducible minimum. "So have business and industry. Now it is the Government's turn. Nor should we despair of the prospects of Government—federal, state and municipal—readjusting expenses in the next few years, and bringing them into line with the new standards which economic conditions have forced upon the individual and business and industry.

"When taxpayers assemble in Washington with the same energy, same vigor and in the same numbers as do those who are endeavoring to impose additional burdens on the people, the federal tax problem will soon be solved. By the same plan, local taxes can be reduced. There is every reason to believe that such concerted action will not be long in developing."

OTTAWA DELEGATES ON BOARD OLYMPIC

More delegates who attended the Imperial Trade Conference at Ottawa are returning home on the White Star Liner Olympic, sailing from New York at 10 p. m. today, it is announced at the local office of the line.

They include: Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, Australian delegate, and Mr. J. A. Alexander, official press representative attached to the Australian delegation; Sahibzada Abdus Samad Khan, and R. K. C. J. Chetty, delegates from India. Also sailing on the Olympic is Mr. E. C. Riddle, governor of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and Mrs. Riddle.

DWIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., Aug. 31—Dwight Manufacturing Company is operating on full time and officials anticipate this will continue for at least five months.

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Surplus - - - $3,000,000
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BOSTON
A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

INSTRUMENTS ARE TRAINED ON SUN'S POSITION

Natural Scientists From All Over World Ready for Rising Curtain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRYEBURG, Maine, Aug. 31 — Telescopes, cameras and spectroscopes are s thick as blueberries around the camps of astronomers here today. Since the middle of July astronomers fro all over the world have been preparing for the rising of the curtain on today's sky drama. Immediately following the final act these men will assemble at Harvard for the fifth triennial meeting of the International Astronomical Union.

At Conway the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Penna., has erected an 85-foot camera which will give an image of the sun nine inches in diameter on plates 20 by 24 inches. The lenses being used in this camera are those which have just been completed for the equipment of the new institute building in Philadelphia. Thirteen natural scientists comprise this expedition headed by Dr. James Stokely, associate director of the institute's museum.

The giant camera, largest of the eclipse groups, is erected horizontally and a colostate or clock-driven mirror reflects the light of the eclipsed sun into the lens. The motion of the mirror is timed to counteract the earth's motion. The bellows are a long wooden tube 85 feet long supported by two concrete piers. A light-proof wooden shack large enough to house the two operators surrounds the plate holder.

Radiocasts Planned

In addition to motion pictures which are being made by the Paramount Sound News at the institute's camp, the Columbia Broadcasting Company will publish abroad a description of the affair and of the observation of it. Shadow bands, appearing on white objects before and after totality, will also be given attention by the institute.

The United States Naval Observatory has a veritable tower within a tower, gaining stability for the camera set-up in Staples Field, Limerick, Maine. Capt. C. J. Keppler is in charge of the naval astronomers, and the 36-foot tower with a canvas cover protects an inner one from drafts of wind which might otherwise shake the camera.

The spectrum of the corona and the spectrum of the sun's edge as it is covered and then uncovered by the moon is the particular problem which the University of Michigan Observatory party of Professor H. D. Curtis and the Crocker Eclipse Expedition of the Lick Observatory at the University of California have undertaken to solve here at Fryeburg. Astronomers from other universities and from abroad have joined with these two.

Expeditions in Maine include a large joint expedition from the Perkins Observatory of Ohio Wesleyan University and the Swasey Observatory of the Case School of Applied Science, which is at Douglass Hill, near Sebago Lake; and an expedition from Deering Observatory, at Biddeford. In New Hampshire the Van Vleck Observatory at Wesleyan University under Prof. Frederick Slocum, director, is at Center Conway, and the Mount Wilson Observatory group from Pasadena, Calif., is at Lancaster. The Mount Wilson expedition includes in its studies radiometric measures of the corona's intensity.

The Harvard expedition at Gray, Maine, is chiefly concerned with making photometric studies of the corona, measuring the brightness and color of its light and the distribution of intensity of coronal light according to the distance from the sun. Dr. L. B. Anderson, Professor W. J. Fisher, and Dr. F. L. Whipple are in charge of this work, most of which is photographic, done in all wavelengths from the ultra-violet to the infra-red.

Airplanes and Balloons

Near Limington, Maine, Prof. Oliver J. Lee of Dearborn Observatory, Northwestern University, is using airplanes and captive balloons containing cameras, aerological instruments to record changes in air temperature and pressure, as well as other recording instruments which enable observations at altitudes from 1000 to 25,000 feet. For the higher altitudes, navy planes from the Boston Naval Air Base are being used. These reach their specified altitudes a half-hour or more before the beginning of the eclipse, and during the 99 seconds of totality they fly at slow cruising speed.

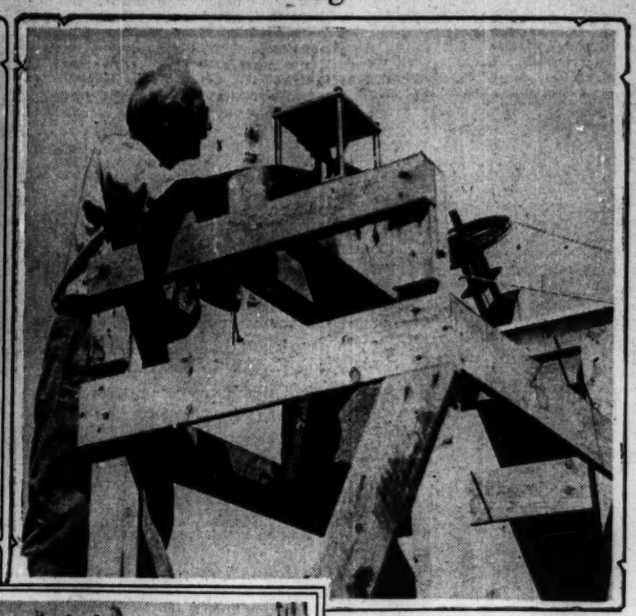
Six telescopes, ranging in size from three to 20 inches, have been set up at Mt. Prospect, the summer home of the late Senator John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, near Lancaster, N. H., by Dr. Walter S. Adams, director and expedition head of the Mount Wilson Observatory, Southern California. Dr. Adams holds that opportunities for observation of light curvature, as stated by Prof. Albert Einstein, in his general theory of relativity, will be unfavorable because of the short duration of totality and the lack of stars in line with the sun which are sufficiently close for accurate measurement. With the equipment which Dr. Adams has taken with him is a photo-electric cell to measure the heat of the corona and to graph the radiations as well as two spectroscopes, designed by Dr. H. Babcock, to photograph the corona spectrum.

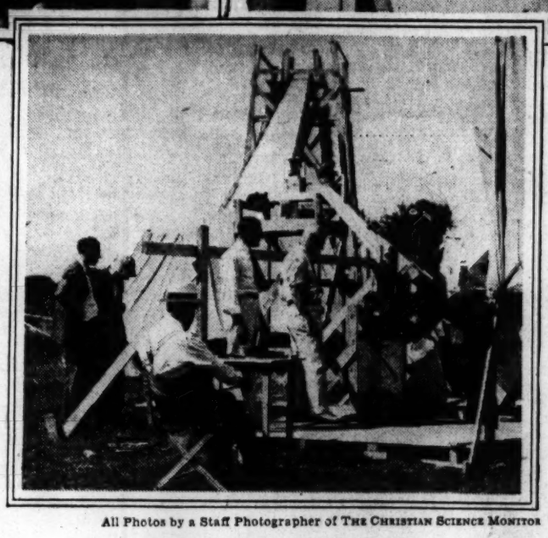
Problems of sound transmission and experiments aimed at improving radiocasting are being attempted by the University of Toronto and McGill University, with the assistance of the Canadian Research Council Laboratories of Canada. Boy Scouts of Montreal have been given the unusual job of observing along the edges of the predicted path through Canada to establish definitely the actual limits of the darkness area.

The Milton Fund of Harvard University gives Dr. Charles F. Brooks, professor of meteorology and director of the Blue Hills Observatory, funds to make observations of atmospheric changes caused by today's eclipse. Twelve recording stations have been set up in the path of totality and an intensive study of weather changes is being made.

Among the many distinguished foreign astronomers visiting New England for the eclipse and for the meeting of the Astronomical Union at Harvard are members of the Kyoto Imperial Observatory of Japan, and the Central Observatory of Pulkovo, Russia.

Adding to Fund of Human Knowledge





All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXPEDITIONS IN ECLIPSE AREA

Upper Left—PROF. FREDERICK SLOCUM of Wesleyan Expedition at Center Conway, N. H. Upper Right—DR. H. S. CURTIS of University of Michigan Adjusting 35-Foot Camera. Lower—A "Full Dress Rehearsal" at University of Michigan Camp at Fryeburg, Maine.

Thousands Crowd Into Eclipse Zone

(Continued from Page 1)

before anyone supposed it would ever fly its spectroscopic flag among the natural gases in certain Kansas gas wells.

Discovered in 1895

"Helium was chemically discovered in 1895 by Sir William Ramsay, as a consequence of work with nitrogen and other rare atmospheric gases. About 1917 it was found in the Kansas gas wells by a man named Cady, and the United States Bureau of Mines perfected production methods; some of the Texas wells contain a fairly high percentage of helium, and there is enough available, however, so that dirigibles can be adequately serviced with it."

Asked if there was any other example that could be used to make the profitability of eclipses real to those unaccustomed to personal snooping among suns and moons and stars, Mr. Davis said that the people scientifically concerned with radio development were like hawks on the subject of this eclipse, with special researches being conducted from Douglas Hill, Maine, to Cleveland to study reception intensity before, during and after the eclipse. This research is the undertaking of the Warner and Swasey Observatory of the Case School of Applied Science, under direction of Dr. J. J. Nassau.

The Westinghouse people stole into town without so much as an advance whisper and set up a short-wave experimental station to conduct experiments between Conway and Schenectady during the eclipse period.

This radio research business is considered very important. It is not at all unlikely that some of the quirts about radio which still rise up to plague the trusting listeners to "Amos 'n' Andy," or the "Stebbins Boys," or even the more polite and intellectual products of the Philadelphia Symphony, are due to peculiarities which coyly refuse to show themselves except in times of eclipse.

Finally, of course, if anyone is determined to introduce a "Pollyanna" element into the proceedings, it is not impossible that, if rain should eclipse the eclipse, there might well be something funny about even the rain, due no doubt to the ferocious anger of sun and moon at not being able to do their celebrated if infrequent sister act, which will materially increase human knowledge for the future, however, it sends the Conway Chamber of Commerce personnel diving into holes like so many embarrassed woodchucks.

Astronomers to Study Chromosphere Spectrum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Sir Frank Dyson, Astronomer Royal of England, in an address before the Canadian Club here, said the chief point of interest to researchers studying the composition of the sun during the eclipse will be the spectrum of the chromosphere, which will give them additional information to go with that already secured by photographic and spectroscopic observation.

"An eclipse is really a complicated affair," he said. "Besides the moon moving in front of the sun, we have to remember that the earth is rotating." It is not difficult to calculate the time and places of eclipses, he said. Even the Chaldeans discovered that eclipses repeat very nearly every 18 years and 11 days.

BEATRICE CREAMERY CO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Beatrice Creamery Company took no action on the quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common stock due at this time. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock was declared, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Bark Coriolanus Soon Fit for Sea

Progress of overhauling and practically rebuilding the iron bark Coriolanus at Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, is expected to permit its sailing from Boston Nov. 12 on its first voyage to the Canary Islands and the west coast of Africa as a trading ship, according to Mr. C. Nelson Rogers, president of the West African Trading Company, Inc.

The voyage is to include the buying and selling of goods on the same plan as the trading ships of early Colonial days when square-riggers sailed into all ports of the world, returning with rich cargoes which helped to establish the commercial prosperity of the nation.

Mr. Rogers has an option on another sailing vessel which he is considering having refitted next spring for similar service depending upon the success of the five months' voyage of the Coriolanus. A limited number of cadets are expected to be carried on the vessel's first voyage under the American flag.

CANADIAN LAWYERS OPEN CONVENTION

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 31 (AP)—Canada's annual parliament of lawyers opened its sessions here today. With the Prime Minister of Canada, the Prime Minister of Alberta, the Minister of War and ex-Lord Chancellor of the United Kingdom present, Mr. Louis S. St. Laurent, of Quebec, as president, opened the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association.

Distinguished lawyers from all parts of Canada are here and greetings from the bars of the United Kingdom, France and the United States are borne by high-ranking lawyers of those countries. From the United Kingdom has come Viscount Hailsham, Minister of War, after attending the Imperial Economic Conference. He will speak at a luncheon today.

The morning session was taken up with an address of welcome and the transaction of routine business.

Franklin Park Zoo To Receive Rare Bird

The City of Boston's aviary at Franklin Park Zoo is to receive an unexpected addition to its flock in the form of a rare bird which flew on board the sword-fishing schooner Magellan when 200 miles offshore and which was brought to the Boston Fish Pier today. The bird is about the size of a parrot with brown, black and yellow plumage and a short beak. It flew on the afterdeck and was given care and food by the engineer of the vessel. Mr. F. F. Dimock of the Boston Fish Bureau notified the Franklin Park aviary.

BOSTON-PORTLAND SHIP SERVICE ENDS

Arrival of the steamship Falmouth at Union Wharf today from Portland, Maine, marked the close of the Eastern Steamship Lines' Boston-Portland service after more than 100 years of steamship connection between the two ports. The service was discontinued, according to steamship officials, because of truck competition, lack of volume and no profit.

The Falmouth will haul over to East Boston for some necessary repairs after discharging cargo and will then lay up at this port until needed in some other service. Capt. Nathan W. Brewer, veteran skipper of the Falmouth, has been granted a vacation which he plans to spend at his home in Portland, Maine.

Stronger Unions Sought in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The solution of international competition will come by the building of strong trade unions wherever industry goes, was the opinion of Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in an address before the International Photo Engravers' Union at their banquet at the Royal York Hotel here. Mr. Moore thought it necessary, if a solution of the question of unemployment is to be arrived at, to devote energy to national activity at the present time, and later lend a helping hand to workers in other parts of the world.

As expenditures for unemployment benefits from the funds of the union have been excessive last year, and the outlook for the future is uncertain, it was decided to defer action on proposals to inaugurate old age and disability benefits.

Methods of absorbing into the labor market the unemployed within union ranks was discussed at an earlier session. Wage reductions can be taken care of after the unemployed have been absorbed, was one opinion expressed. The difficulty of establishing a five-day week for photo engravers employed by newspapers was also pointed out.

Mr. Edward J. Volz, of New York, president of the union, in an address urged the need of modifications in the conditions of labor of photo engravers. The time is fast approaching, he said, when a six-hour day and a five-day week must be inaugurated. During the past year, of the 9000 members of the union, 35 per cent have been unemployed, 45 per cent have had only part time, and only 22 per cent have had steady employment.

The following officers were installed: Mr. Edward J. Volz, New York City, president; Mr. Matthew Woll, New York City, first vice-president; Mr. Frank H. Glenn, Philadelphia, Penna., second vice-president; Mr. William C. Golby, Toronto, third vice-president and Canadian representative; Mr. Henry F. Schmal, St. Louis, Mo., secretary-treasurer.

Parallel Careers Mark Ward Four Office Seekers

A distinct parallel is drawn between the careers of the two Republican candidates for the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Ward 4, Back Bay, both of whom stand on a platform of further improvements in their districts and a policy of retrenchment in governmental expenditures entirely in keeping with the public weal.

The candidates are Mr. George Demeter and Mr. Charles J. Innes, graduates of Harvard University and Boston University Law School and products of Boston public schools. Both are members of numerous civic organizations. In addition, they have the indorsement of the retiring representatives, Mr. George P. Anderson and Mr. Richard E. Johnston.

Mr. Demeter declared today that he and his political colleague, if elected, will utilize their increased powers for further beautification of the Back Bay, particularly along Huntington Avenue where the new subway is to be constructed soon. Mr. Demeter would transform the present street reservation for trolleys into a center parkway of grass and shrubbery.

He proposes a stand for strict enforcement of the State's "Pay-as-you-go policy" and elimination, in so far as possible, of excessive and tactless taxation.

Mr. Demeter bases his claims of eligibility for office on his knowledge of parliamentary procedure, his close attention to the affairs of state and his years of experience in business. He is at present part owner, with his two brothers, in the Minerva Café and Hotel and is an instructor in parliamentary law at Emerson College.

Mr. Innes is former corporation counsel for the city of Boston.

AIRCRAFT SCHOOL SOON TO BE OPENED

High salaries in aviation can now be commanded only by serious-minded young men willing to devote themselves to obtaining a thorough background in the fundamentals of aeronautics. This assumption leads the New England Aircraft School, the only one of its type in New England, to anticipate one of the largest enrollments in its history.

The various institutions contributing to the functions of the school, which combines engineering, trade, business and aeronautic training, include Boston University, Wentworth Institute for Science, and the leading operating companies at the East Boston Airport. The opening date this year is Sept. 19. Evening and day classes are being organized.

JAPAN TO PUSH PLANS FOR PACT WITH MANCHUS

Treaty to Be Signed Before Recognition — Chargé Named for Washington

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 31—The Foreign Office has announced that Mr. Hiroshi Saito, counselor at the Embassy at London, will be transferred to Washington immediately, to be chargé d'affaires during the absence of Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, the Ambassador. An official spokesman thought that it is now likely that Mr. Debuchi will return to Washington, since no other suitable man is available. He denied the reports published in the United States that Tokyo plans to send Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Ambassador at London, back to Washington to succeed Mr. Debuchi.

Commenting on reports published in the United States, the navy spokesman said that special dispatches from Tokyo show considerable misinformation. He said that the special third naval squadron, which was organized in February, has been on duty in the Yangtse since that time, although many ships returned to their bases in Japan last spring. He said that the Government expects no repetition of the Shanghai incident, since Nanking apparently is making a considerable effort to control anti-Japanese agitation. Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, new Minister to China, who departed for Shanghai today, said he was confident that Sino-Japanese relations were improving and he thought that all troubles can be settled diplomatically.

It is learned that Mr. Henry Kinney, American adviser to the South Manchuria Railway, will be sent to Geneva at the request of Count Uchida, Foreign Minister, and will probably have the status of special attaché to the Japanese delegation during the coming League session.

The vernacular press understands that the Lytton commission is completing its report in Peiping on Friday, and probably will recommend settlement of the Sino-Japanese differences in direct negotiations, conditional on Japan's recognizing China's nominal suzerainty over Manchuria. Japan is not likely to accept this condition.

Mukden reports heavy fighting at Penhsihu, where combined Japanese and Manchukuo forces repulsed 500 guerrillas who attacked the town at 4 a. m. There were heavy casualties on both sides. The fighting lasted four hours. The guerrillas cut the South Manchuria Railway wrecking a freight train last night. Traffic was restored today.

It is understood that Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto, Japanese Minister to Manchuria, is leaving Mukden for Changchun on Sunday or Monday to open negotiations for a Manchukuo-Japanese treaty, which will be signed prior to Japan's formal recognition of the Manchukuo Government.

LYNN FEDERAL JOB AWARDED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP) — A contract for construction of a new post office at Lynn, Mass., at $314,900, was awarded to the W. E. O'Neil Construction Company of Chicago today by the Treasury Department. The exterior facing will be of granite. There were 31 bids for the contract.

Europe Curbs Autonomy Moves

* * *

Balkanizing Process Held Menace to Unity
Versailles 'Blunder' Avoids Serious Effects

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The prevalence of an autonomist movement throughout Europe has been particularly brought into evidence by the act of vandalism at Rennes, where, on the celebration of the Fourth Centenary of the incorporation of Brittany into France, the statue of Anne de Bretagne was dynamited. It should be said at once that there is no movement of any importance whatever for the separation of Brittany from France; but it is obvious that an attempt is being made to exploit the differences of character and sentiment which distinguish the Bretons.

The incident itself is significant only because it calls attention to the widespread tendency to autonamism in other parts of Europe. Great Britain itself had not escaped, and after having granted Home Rule to Ireland, and allowing Northern Ireland to enjoy a separate régime, it is now engaged in a struggle with Mr. de Valera, who demands still more independence for Southern Ireland.

In Spain, which successfully rid itself of the monarchy, one of the chief difficulties lies in the various demands for autonomy. Catalonia is in process of obtaining a special statute, and it is to be presumed that the arrangements which are being made will work. But the short-lived insurrection, of which Andalusia was the principal theater, indicates that other regions are disposed to set themselves against Castille. The Basques cultivate their sense of individuality, and other provinces of Spain chafe under the domination of Madrid.

The unity of Belgium is seriously menaced by the Flemish agitation. Serious troubles arise from the Flemish opposition to the Walloons, and every now and again a ministerial crisis and a political incident indicates the need of a more satisfactory solution.

In Germany something like an incipient revolt of the different states has been seen and the central government has had to exercise considerable authority, which may in the end only serve to intensify the discontent of the states. Not long ago the course of international politics was gravely affected by the autonomist movement in Rhineland.

In all the countries of central Europe the various races demand autonomy. In Yugoslavia the position is especially serious, and Croats, Slovenes, and Serbs have never settled down together. Roumania and Czechoslovakia are not exempt from these perplexities. The Ukraine is continually stirring. The problem of minorities which has presented such difficulties is akin to the problem of autonomy.

In France, however, it is fair to say that, apart from a certain agitation in Alsace, there is no genuine autonomist demand. The movement which is from time to time suggested in Corsica, in Flanders, and in Brittany, is fictitious; and is exploited for ulterior motives by foreigners. Regional sentiments may exist; just as the inhabitants of flourishing towns may develop a special civic pride. But there is no justification whatever for the supposition that the French provinces are asking for their autonomy. The idea of a France one and indivisible is deeply rooted and cannot be disturbed; indeed it may be that the French administration is far too centralized.

Yet it is true that throughout Europe the doctrine of self-determination, the upheaval of the war, the awakening of old nationalities that had been almost forgotten for centuries, the economic and political dislocation, and the forces of anarchy in general, have produced more or less vague aspirations of autonomy. In a few cases they may be justified and even desirable; but on the whole, in so far as they menace unity and extend the process of Balkanization that was begun at Versailles, they are to be deplored. Happily, no immediate consequences of an unpleasant character are to be feared.

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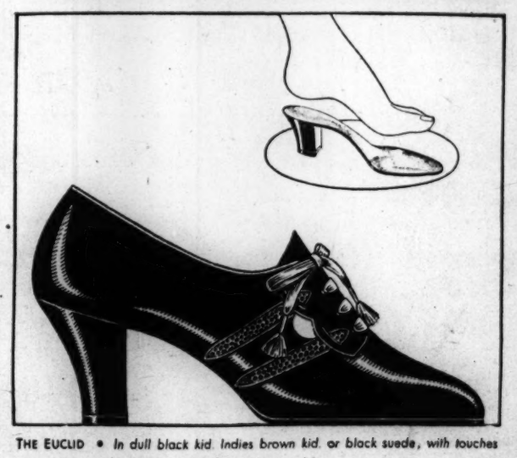

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VINES-COCHET BATTLE LOOMS

These Two Rivals Placed in Opposite Halves of U. S. Tennis Draw

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., one of the two greatest players of lawn tennis in the world, heads the draw of the United States men's singles championship, as it was made yesterday by the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, at the Hotel Vanderbilt, while Henri Cochet of Lyons, France, his greatest rival, is at the foot. This was the anxious moment of the proceedings, as Louis J. Caruthers, president of the association, made the selections. But the names came just right, so that they will be on opposite sides of the draw, to meet, in all probability, in the final round.

The official list of entrants for the event, the greatest tournament in many years, was held down to 92 by the committee in charge, so that there will be 28 first-round matches on Sept. 3, on the Forest Hills courts, with 32 set for Labor Day, including the balance of the seeded players, who drew byes in the first round.

The committee decided to list in the preferred list 10 American players, rather than discriminate between those prominent during the season, while eight foreign visitors were also seeded. Following Vines on the American list are Wilmer L. Allison Jr., who heads the lower half, and is one of the seven seeded players to compete in the first round; Francis X. Shields, with a bye; George M. Lott Jr., also with a bye; Sidney B. Wood Jr., in the first round; Clifford S. Sutter, also in the first round; John W. Van Ryn, with a bye; Gregory S. Mangin, also advanced; David N. Jones, the remaining American star in the first round; and Keith Gledhill, with a bye.

Following Cochet on the foreign list are, Henry W. Austin, England, Frederick J. Perry, England, Jiro Sato, Japan, Takeo Kuwabara, Japan, Marcel Bernard, France, John S. Olliff, England and Edward R. Avory, England. A. Giorgio de Stefani, the Italian star, now in the United States, failed to enter.

Sixty-four veteran players over 45, were also drawn for the national championship in that class, with Frederick C. Baggs, and Clarence M. Charest, who fought out the title last year, topping the list. Bernon S. Prentice, non-playing captain of the Davis Cup Team, is making his first appearance in this event this year, while most of the other contenders of previous tourneys are also listed.

The complete draw is as follows:

UNITED STATES SINGLES LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—UPPER HALF

SECOND ROUND—First Round Byes

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, vs. Charles R. Marks, New York.
Gabriel Lavine, Philadelphia, vs. William Hughes, Memphis, Tenn.
Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, vs. Morris Lawrence, Scranton, Penna.
Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok, Brooklyn, vs. Marcel Bernard, France.
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, vs. Julius Seligson, New York.
Robert D. Little, Tuscaloosa, Ala., vs. Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas.
Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, vs. Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco.
Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, vs. Jiro Sato, Japan.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, vs. Humberto Costa, Brazil.

First Round

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, vs. Ray Palmer, Malba, N. Y.
Sadakazu Onda, New York, vs. Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis.
Wray D. Brown, St. Louis, vs. Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
Malcolm T. Hill, Waban, Mass., vs. Samuel B. Gilpin, Merion, Penna.
Ralph T. McElvenny, New York, vs. Keith Werner, Los Angeles.
Robert O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, Penna., vs. Takeo Kuwabara, Japan.
Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, vs. Frank Fiala, Philadelphia.
Carl H. Fischer, Woodbury, N. J., vs. Donald M. Frame, New York.
Arthur W. Macpherson, New York, vs. Edward Jacobs, Baltimore.
S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Forest Hills, vs. Albert Law Jr., Jackson Heights.
Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, Calif., vs. Jerome H. Flaherty, Forest Hills.
Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Iowa, vs. Arnold Simons, Louisville, Ky.
Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, vs. R. Berkeley Bell, New York.
Cecil Metz, Memphis, Tenn., vs. Henry W. Austin, England.

LOWER HALF—First Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, vs. Giles Verstraten, New York.
Lieut. R. M. Watt Jr., U. S. N., Brooklyn, vs. Harold MacGuffin, Brooklyn.
Martin Buxby, New York, vs. Huntington Hartford, Newport.
Herbert Fischer, Cynwyd, Penna., Edward T. Herndon, New York.
David N. Jones, New York, vs. Samuel Milstein, Denver, Col.
Cedric A. Major, New York, vs. Donald B. Longcope, Houston, Texas.
Frank Donovan, Detroit, Mich., vs. Melvin H. Partridge, New Rochelle.
Grant M. Goeltz, Wilkesbarre, Penna., vs. Edward R. Avory, England.
Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, vs. Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I.
Edward E. Jenkins Jr., New York, vs. Crawford D. Bennett Jr., Oklahoma City.
Jiro Yamagishi, Tokyo, Japan, vs. J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J.
William F. Colton, Forest Hills, vs. Herbert Lee Bowman, New York.
Marco Hecht, New York, vs. R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia.
Edward W. Burns, New York, vs. E. D. Yeomans, South Orleans, Mass.

SECOND ROUND—First Round Byes

Jerome Lang, New York, vs. Frederick J. Perry, England.
Francis X. Shields, New York, vs. Donald S. Hawley, Orange, N. J.
Caspar H. Nannes, Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Penna.
Frank Bowden, New York, vs. Ralph M. De Mott, Narberth, Penna.
Sydney L. Berger, New York, vs. John S. Olliff, England.
John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., vs. William McC. Martin, New York.
Carlos Aranha, Sao Paulo, Brazil, vs. Edward W. Feibleman, New York.
Mitchell M. Rosenbaum, New York, vs. Manuel Alonso, New York.
Jake H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, vs. Henri Cochet, France.

NATIONAL VETERAN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Frederick C. Baggs, New York, vs. Ralph J. Sommer, New York.
J. F. Strawinski, Philadelphia, vs. Robert H. Stanley, Upper Montclair N. J.
Ralph P. Spooner, New York, vs. John C. Neely, New York.
C. O. Wellington, New York, vs. A. H. A. Thompson, New York.
Bernon S. Prentice, New York, vs. Walter J. Toussaint, New York.
Charles Chambers, Brooklyn, vs. Harrison R. Hathaway, Washington, D. C.
Vance B. Murray, New York, vs. Charles Jones, Yonkers, N. Y.
Abraham Bassford, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., vs. Burgess B. Briggs, New York.
Lindsay Dunham, East Orange, N. J., vs. Julian W. Whiting, Rockville, Md.
Dr. J. Gorse Simmons, New York, vs. Walter J. Herschede, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, vs. Thomas A. Walsh, New York.
A. S. Black, Harrisburg, Penna., vs. Dr. Ira D. Hyskell, New York.
Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, vs. Jacques L. Verstraten, New York.
Charles A. Spahr, Jamaica, N. Y., vs. John P. Nikonow, New York.
M. Lanza, Jackson Heights, New York, vs. Arthur Attwood, Washington, D. C.
Albert R. Calder, New York, vs. Albert S. Howson, Forest Hills, N. Y.
Clarence M. Charest, Washington, D. C., vs Vincent C. Arguimbau, Stamford, Conn.
Leon V. Almirall, Forest Hills, vs. Edward H. Burns, New York.
Edward L. Greene, Mamaroneck, N. Y., vs. John A. Morgan, New York.
Charles A. Anderson, New Rochelle, vs. Manfred Goldman, New York.
J. B. Adoue Jr., Dallas, Texas, vs. S. Jarvis Adams Jr., Port Washington, N. Y.
Morris E. Cossett, New York, vs. Harvey Y. Lake, Ocean City, N. J.
M. Thomas Ackerland, New York, vs. Dr. Hubert Ellis, New York.
Ralph B. Gatcomb, Bronxville, N. Y., vs. Littleton H. Fitch, New York.
Henry H. Bassford, Scarsdale, N. Y., vs. Ewing Galloway, New York.
A. R. Acheson, Syracuse, N. Y., vs. Steven V. Brubans, Union City, N. J.
Rex H. Morford, Orange, N. J., vs. Leonard Levis, New York.
James L. Brewer, Rochester, N. Y., vs. Bertrand P. Drake, New Rochelle.
Alfred J. Cawse, Staten Island, vs. Philip Deane, New York.
John W. Brethour, New York, vs. V. S. Y. Clifton, Rocky Point, N. Y.
James S. Earle, Oyster Bay, N. Y., vs. Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, New York.
William H. Mackinney, Philadelphia, vs. Herbert Chase, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Yorkshiremen Defeat Sussex

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Team	W	L	1st Inn'gs Led	B'h'd	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	19	2	3	1	3	315
Sussex	14	1	4	3	5	259
Kent	14	3	1	7	3	247
Nottinghmshr	13	4	6	4	1	241
Surrey	9	2	10	3	4	210
Lancashire	8	6	7	4	3	179
Somersetshire	8	7	2	7	3	163
Hampshire	8	10	3	6	1	157
Warwickshire	5	5	8	8	2	147
Derbyshire	6	8	5	6	3	145
Middlesex	6	9	8	5	0	145
Leicestershire	6	11	7	3	1	138
Gloucestershire	6	12	6	1	3	135
Essex	4	14	2	6	2	96
Glamorganshire	3	12	2	9	2	90
Northampt'nshr	3	15	3	5	2	84
Worcestershire	1	12	6	5	4	76

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

HOVE, Eng., Aug. 31—Sussex was beaten for the first time this season here at the Sussex County cricket grounds yesterday when Yorkshire, 1932 champions in the English intercounty cricket competition, was victorious by 167 runs. Yorkshire had made sure of retaining its championship before this match commenced and so, although the match had lost a certain amount of its original interest, it was known that an exciting match would ensue as Sussex would fight hard to preserve its unbeaten record and Yorkshire would battle keenly to prove it was undisputedly the champion county. Fans in the thousands watched this North vs. South duel and in the early stages, the first two days of play, "ground full" notices had to be hoisted on the gates.

The champions had the first knock and, with a dashing 93 from Maurice Leyland, collected 258. The Southerners then went in and against the fast bowling of W. E. Bowes, fair-haired and bespectacled Yorkshire giant who took eight wickets for 62 runs, only two of them managed to get above 18 runs. They were two Oxford Blues, Arthur Melville 44, R. S. G. Scott 28, and the whole innings terminated for 166. In Yorkshire's second innings the brightest batsman of the side was Herbert Sutcliffe who, with his 122 not out, completed his 3000 runs for the season. This was the third occasion that the Yorkshire idol accomplished this feat and he now claims a record which no other cricketer can boast. As Yorkshire was then comparatively safe, the position of Capt. A. K. Sellars declared the innings closed at 225 with three wickets down. The fast bowling again unsettled Sussex in its second innings, and James Langridge with 47 and Melville with 28 were the only batsmen to offer stern resistance in an innings which realized only 150.

Somersetshire defeated Warwickshire at Taunton where the former won by an innings and 63 runs. During this match J. C. White, Somersetshire's skipper, took 12 wickets for 106 runs. By his success he captured his hundredth wicket for the season, a feat which he has done every year since the war. The scores were Somersetshire 413 (R. A. Ingle 108, H. D. Burrough 119) Warwickshire, 181 and 169.

Surrey defeated Middlesex in an all-London clash at Lord's Ground by 229 runs. F. R. Brown, Surrey bowler, chosen for England's team to tour Australia this winter, was in good form with the bat in Surrey's first knock and contributed 135 out of 356. Surrey's second innings realized 294 for 5 declared, J. B. Hobbs 111. Middlesex's scores were 206 and 215.

The results of other first-class matches:

Derbyshire (254 and 103) defeated Leicestershire (116 and 205) by 36 runs at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Hampshire (305 and 220) for nine declared drew with Gloucestershire (345 and 95) for five at Gloucestershire. Lancashire (295 and 192) for eight drew with Nottinghamshire (263) at Manchester.

MISS WINTHROP ADVANCES

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Three easterners and one western star won straight-set victories yesterday in the quarterfinal round of the Merion Cricket Club's tennis tournament for girls. Katharine Winthrop of Boston, United States indoor girls champion, defeated Betty Powers of Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4, to qualify for a semifinal match against Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia district champion, who yesterday downed Suzanne Wilson, of this city, 6—1, 6—0. Gracyn W. Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., United States junior hard court title holder, vanquished Beatrice Churchman, Philadelphia girl, 6—1, 6—0, while Fanny Goodyear of Springfield Center, N. Y., took the measure of Hope Noyes of New York, 6—2, 6—2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	94	51	.648
Baltimore	80	66	.548
Buffalo	77	66	.538
Montreal	74	68	.521
Rochester	74	70	.514
Jersey City	65	80	.448
Albany	63	81	.438
Toronto	49	94	.343

RESULTS AUG. 30

Jersey City 12, Toronto 7.
Montreal 4, Albany 3.
Rochester 5, Baltimore 2.
Buffalo 6, Newark 5.
Newark 4, Buffalo 2.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	93	50	.650
Chattanooga	86	48	.642
Little Rock	67	71	.486
Nashville	66	70	.485
Birmingham	66	73	.475
New Orleans	61	76	.445
Knoxville	57	82	.410
Atlanta	56	82	.406

RESULTS AUG. 30

Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 3.
Birmingham 4, New Orleans 1.
Nashville 7, Knoxville 5.
Memphis 5, Little Rock 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	89	63	.586
Los Angeles	84	67	.560
San Francisco	83	66	.557
Hollywood	83	69	.546
Sacramento	74	78	.487
Seattle	70	79	.470
Oakland	64	86	.427
Missions	56	95	.371

RESULTS AUG. 30

Portland 6, Missions 1.
Oakland 3, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 8, Sacramento 3.
Seattle 10, Los Angeles 2.

DUTRA WINNER OF GOLD MEDAL

Santa Monica Professional Leads Qualifying Round at St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 31 (AP)—Fighting a west wind that blew several favorites right out of the picture, Olin Dutra, from Santa Monica, Calif., captured the professional golf championship medal at Keller yesterday. Dutra, always known as a good windjammer, had rounds of 71—69 on his winning 36-hole jaunt to win the medal by a four-shot margin over Horton Smith of Chicago, who came in with a 71 for 144, a par equaling tally.

Three of the biggest championship favorites in the starting field of 102 fell in the testing struggle against the wind—Harry Cooper of Chicago, Billy Burke of Greenwich, Conn., 1931 national open champion, and Tommy Armour of Detroit, a former champion. Johnny Farrell, another former national open king; Mike Turnesa, Willie Klein, Mortie Dutra and the two Mackneys, Dave and Clarence, also were numbered in the victims, their scores booming from the playoff figure of 153 and upward.

Dutra's irons carried him to victory along with the devastating wind today. On his morning tour, he was so accurate with his approaches that he putted for birdies on almost every green of the 6686 yard layout, winding up with a par-clipping 71 that placed him only two shots behind the fast-flying, trick-shot artist, Joe Kirkwood, who bounced in with rounds of 34-35 for a 69.

As Kirkwood, Ralph Stonehouse of Indianapolis and John Golden of Noroton, Conn., who had a pair of 70's on the morning round, fell before the elements in the afternoon, Dutra stormed over the course with a 33-36—69 that sent him over on his afternoon trip. The cards of the qualifiers follow:

Olin Dutra, Santa Monica	71	69—140
Horton Smith, Chicago	73	71—144
J. H. Kirkwood, Philadelphia	69	76—145
Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del.	71	74—145
*Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y.	72	73—145
Eddie Schultz, Troy, N. Y.	74	71—145
John Kinder, Caldwell, N. J.	75	71—146
Reggie Myles, Ashland, Ohio	74	73—147
James Hines, New York	73	74—147
Gene Kunes, Hartford, Conn.	73	74—147
Victor Ghezzi, Rumson, N. J.	71	76—147
Joe Turnesa, New York	76	71—147
Henry Picard, Charleston, S. C.	73	75—148
Craig Wood, Deal, N. J.	72	76—148
R. A. Cruickshank, P. Richmond	75	74—149
John Golden, Noroton, Conn.	70	79—149
Densmore Shute, Hudson, Ohio	74	75—149
Herman Barron, New York	74	75—149
Al Watrous, Birmingham	73	77—150
Ralph Stonehouse, Indianapolis	70	80—150
Frank Walsh, Chicago	75	75—150
Paul Runyan, White Plains	77	73—150
W. C. Hagen, Detroit	75	76—151
Vincent Eldred, Pittsburgh	76	75—151
Neal McIntyre, Indianapolis	77	74—151
Gunnar Nelson, Rockford, Ill.	77	75—152
John Perelli, Blairsden, Calif.	74	78—152
Ted Longworth, Texarkana	77	75—152
George Smith, Chicago	76	76—152
Charles Lacey, Great Neck, L. I.	75	77—152
†Al Collins, Kansas City	77	76—153
†Abe Espinosa, Chicago	74	79—153

*Qualified automatically but tried for medal. †Won in 10-cornered playoff.

Hockey Leagues Seek Agreement

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (AP)—President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League, announced here yesterday that a "tentative understanding" had been reached for a solution of the difficulties between his organization and the American Hockey League. The announcement was made following a conference here of officials of both organizations.

Calder declined to disclose the terms of the tentative agreement, saying it would be announced only after it had been submitted to club owners of both leagues. He intimated, however, that it contemplated "bringing the American League into the National League."

"We have been seeking a situation," he said, "whereby the American League can be brought back into the National League and we believe we have found a way." He said it might require 48 hours to canvass the club owners of both leagues on the plan.

Those attending the meeting here, which was given no advance publicity, included besides Calder, William Grant, president of the American League; Thomas Shaughnessy and James Norris of the Chicago American League club, and Arthur Pfliederer, receiver for the Detroit National League club. Shaughnessy and Norris have been reported as seeking control of the Detroit National League franchise.

Squantum Leads Yachting Series

H. M. SEARS CUP STANDING

Club	Points
Squantum Yacht Club	16½
Westerly Yacht Club	15
Eastern Yacht Club	11¼
Vineyard Haven Yacht Club	8
Babylon Yacht Club	7
Black Rock Yacht Club	6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., Aug. 31—The crew from the Squantum Yacht Club, whose sailing education has been in the same waters from which Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams graduated half a century before, was in the lead for the twelfth junior yachting championship when the trios from six clubs in the eastern part of the United States sailed out of Marion harbor today for the fourth of a series of five races for possession of the Sears bowl.

A race scheduled for this afternoon was postponed until tomorrow to give the boys a chance to run down Cape Cod and see the eclipse. Two races were sailed on the afternoon of Aug. 30, and both were won by Squantum, with the Westerly Yacht Club crew second in each, and in the point standing at the end of the day's sport.

The first affair on Tuesday was twice around a five-mile triangle, the first leg of which was more of a fetch than a beat. Capt. Chandler Hovey Jr. of the Eastern Yacht Club crew won a clever start, and led the fleet until a short distance off the weather mark, where he turned seven seconds ahead. Eastern surged into the lead in the run on the second leg and was 10 seconds ahead at the end of the first round.

The wind again headed Eastern in the beat to the weather mark the second time and both Squantum and Westerly turned ahead with nearly a minute to spare. The leaders increased their advantage on the other two legs, while Black Rock nearly caught Easterly at the line.

The second race of the day was an eight-mile windward and leeward affair, two miles to a leg, and again Eastern won the starting honors. Captain Hovey, however, chose to hold well in under the Marion shore where he encountered light and adverse airs, which relegated him so far astern that Eastern was never a factor afterward in the race. Squantum, Westerly and Vineyard Haven had a fine contest all the way up the breeze, with Westerly leading at the turn, and Vineyard Haven reaching the leeward mark first.

On the second thrash to windward, Squantum weathered both leaders and drew away gradually to the finish, with Westerly forcing out Vinyard Haven for second place by 11 seconds.

The final race will be held tomorrow forenoon, after which former Commodore Herbert M. Sears of the Eastern Yacht Club, who is present at the championship, will present the cup which bears his name.

UNITED STATES JUNIOR YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Race

Club	Captain	Elapsed Time h. m. s.
Squantum Y. C.,	L. E. Van Dalen	1:54:09
Westerly Y. C.,	D. E. Larkin	1:54:50
Eastern Y. C.,	Chandler Hovey Jr.	1:56:01
Black Rock Y. C.,	J. W. Field	1:56:03
Vineyard Haven Y. C.,	F. B. Jewett Jr.	1:56:26
Babylon Y. C.,	R. Howell	1:59:33

Third Race

Club	Elapsed Time h. m. s.
Squantum Y. C.	2:10:45
Westerly Y. C.	2:11:04
Vineyard Haven Y. C.	2:11:15
Babylon Y. C.	2:20:53
Black Rock Y. C.	2:24:44
Eastern Y. C.	2:33:45

SANDS POINT POLO TEAM WINS, 17 TO 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHASSET, L. I., Aug. 31—Playing the finest sort of pony polo, Sands Point defeated Greentree here yesterday, 17 to 9, in the final game of its preparation for the United States open polo championship. The game, played on John Hay Whitney's Greentree Field, was fast and sometimes rough.

Sands Point took a lead of 3 goals to 1 in the first chukker and was never headed after that. In the eighth chukker the winners scored four goals while holding Greentree scoreless.

Thomas Hitchcock Jr., riding at No. 3, was the star of the match, playing well in attack and defense.

H. W. (Rube) Williams played the back position for Greentree for the first time this season, and as a result Greentree played much better polo than has been the case this summer. The summary:

SANDS POINT	GREENTREE
No. 1—G. H. Bostwick	J. H. Whitney
2—E. C. Pedley	Cecil Smith
3—T. Hitchcock Jr.	Gerald Balding
Back—Lindsey Howard	H. W. Williams

Score—Sands Point 17, Greentree 9. Goals—Bostwick 6, Hitchcock 6, Pedley 4, Howard for Sands Point; Smith 4, Whitney 3, Balding, Williams for Greentree. Referee—Capt. W. J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

NEW ORLEANS WINS OPENING GAME, 3 TO 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 31—A three-run rally in the ninth inning gave the New Orleans nine the first game of the American Legion junior baseball championship series here yesterday over the Springfield (Mass.) team, 3 to 2. New Orleans is titleholder of the West and Springfield of the East. Graffagnini, New Orleans pitcher, was the star of the game.

Judge K. M. Landis, commissioner of organized baseball, threw out the first ball. Other diamond notables present were Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Boston Braves; J. A. R. (Bob) Quinn, president of the Boston Red Sox; Thomas S. Shibe, president of the Philadelphia Athletics, and W. E. Benswanger, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates. The score:

AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—	3	13	0
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2	11	1

Batteries—Graffagnini and Guillot; Giovanelli and Siciliano. Umpires—Barry and Donnelly. Time—1h. 58m.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	38	.705
Philadelphia	80	50	.616
Washington	73	54	.575
Cleveland	72	58	.554
Detroit	64	62	.508
St. Louis	55	70	.440
Chicago	39	87	.310
Boston	37	92	.287

RESULTS AUG. 30

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	x—	6	9	1
Chicago	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0—	5	12	1

Batteries—Allen and Dickey; Gregory and Berry, Grube. Umpires—Van Grafian, Nallin and Geisel. Time—1h. 52m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	x—	6	13	0
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0—	4	7	2

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Wyatt and Desautels. Umpires—Guthrie, Moriarty and Owens. Time—1h. 54m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	4	2	0	0	3	1	0	x—	11	15	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	0—	7	12	3

Batteries—McAfee, Brown and Maple; Blaeholder, Fischer and Ferrell, Bengough. Winning pitcher—McAfee. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—McGowan and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 3m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x—	6	13	2
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2	4	4

Batteries—Welch and Tate; Ferrell, Russell, Harder and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Ferrell. Umpires—Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—1h. 52m.

ENGLISH WOMEN IN FINALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAY HEAD, N. J., Aug. 31—The semifinal rounds were played in the Jersey coast women's singles and doubles tennis matches here yesterday. Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., and Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman of London, Eng., will meet in the final of the singles and as a team, will play Edith More and Mrs. H. H. Smith in the doubles. Mrs. Pittman defeated Laura Pittinger, 6—2, 6—1, and Miss Ridley won from Miss More, 6—3, 6—3. In the doubles semifinals, the English team defeated Miss Pittinger and Mrs. Harper, 6—2, 6—2, and Mrs. Smith and Miss More defeated Mrs. G. T. Vought and Mrs. Hall, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	84	54	.609
Columbus	78	62	.557
Indianapolis	75	65	.536
Kansas City	72	66	.522
Milwaukee	70	67	.511
Toledo	70	72	.493
Louisville	55	85	.393
St. Paul	53	86	.381

RESULTS AUG. 30

St. Paul 6, Louisville 4.
St. Paul 7, Louisville 0.
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 5.
Milwaukee 10, Toledo 4.
Minneapolis 8, Indianapolis 2.
Columbus 3, Kansas City 6.

Hungary Defeats New York A.C. Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—United States and Hungary swimmers met at the Jerome Cascades Pool last night in an international swimming and waterpolo competition. The Hungarian waterpolo team, which won the Olympic championship in this sport, defeated the New York A. C. team 4 to 2. The game lasted only seven minutes. It was originally planned to play one period of seven minutes under international rules and a five-minute period under American rules; but the Hungarians refused to play under American rules and the Americans refused to play longer under the international.

HUNGARY	NEW YORK A. C.
Keseru, jf	rf, Fissler
Nemeth, cf	cf, R. Ruddy
Bozsi, rf	lf, D. Ruddy
Ivady, lb	rb, Farley
Halassy, cb	cb, Giebel
Sarkany, rb	lb, Wacker
Brody, g	g, Cattus

Score—Hungary 4, New York A. C. 2. Goals—Nemeth 3, Keseru for Hungary; Fissler, Farley for New York A. C. Time—One 7-m. period. Referee—William S. Merriam, University of Pennsylvania.

In the swimming events Raymond Ruddy of the New York A. C., scored his third successive victory in match competition over Oliver Halassy of the Hungarian Olympic team in the 1000-yard freestyle match race, winning by a margin of two yards. In the 100-yard freestyle race George Fissler of the N. Y. A. C., finished third to Dr. Stephen Barany and Tibor Meszoli of the Hungarian team.

JEAN ARMSTRONG HAS 3-STROKE LEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—In the second round of the tenth annual medal play championship of the Women's Western Golf Association at the Knollwood Country Club north of here today, Jean Armstrong led the way, advanced by a card of 83 for the first round. This was 4 strokes over women's par for the course; but the whole field likewise found the 6738 yards hard to score on.

Jane Weiller of the Northmoor C. C. near Chicago, took second position with 43—43—86. Miss Armstrong broke par on the first nine by one stroke due to a birdie 4 on the 420-yard fifth hole and shooting the other eight holes in perfect figures for a 39. Coming back, however, a set of three 6s and a 4, all more than par, held her back to 44.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, match play champion, one of the few outstanding stars of last week's tourney at Peoria who entered this meet and showed up for play, had plenty of company in the 87 class. With her were two former champions of the Western Association, Mrs. Melvin Jones of Lincolnshire C. C. and Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt Jr. of Northmoor C. C., who are Chicagoans. Mrs. Hill went out in 45 and came back in 42 against par of 40 and 39. The cards:

Player, Club or City	Out	In	Tl.
Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill Club	39	44	83
Jane Weiller, Northmoor C. C.	43	43	86
Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City	45	42	87
Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt Jr. Northmoor C. C.	45	42	87
Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire C. C.	47	40	87
Rena Nelson, Exmoor C. C.	44	43	87
Helen MacMoran, Indian Hill Club	46	41	87
Mrs. H. Foreman, Northmoor C. C.	45	43	88
Virginia Vilas, Glen View C.	46	42	88
Mary E. Ford, Blue Hills C. C.	45	43	88
Mrs. H. A. Pardue, Minneapolis	44	44	88
Mrs. P. W. Fiske, DeKalb	44	44	88
Marie Riemer, Milwaukee	40	49	89
Mary Joslyn, La Grange	45	45	90
Mrs. S. E. Stein, Northmoor C. C.	46	45	91
Virginia Ingram, Sunset Ridge C. C.	45	46	91
Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston	46	45	91
Betty Burton, Tam O'Shanter G.C.	43	49	92
Mrs. John Arends, Detroit	47	45	92
Mrs. H. D. Raymond, Evanston	46	48	94
Mrs. Lillian Zech, Tam O'shanter G. C.	50	45	95
Janet Willard, Exmoor C. C.	48	48	96
Mrs. C. C. Horn, Casa Del Mar C.C.	45	52	97
Mrs. W. L. Rein, Ridgemoor C. C.	48	49	97
Mrs. O. C. Bell, Edgew'd Val. C. C.	50	47	97
Mrs. R. R. Hurford, Glen Flora C.C.	47	50	97
Mrs. R. H. Fleming, Knollwood C.C.	47	50	97
Mrs. F. A. Dowling, Kansas City	47	50	97
Mrs. P. G. Skillern, South Bend	49	49	98
Mrs. J. E. Fisher, Edgewood V.C.C.	50	49	99
Dorothy Gustafson, South Bend	49	50	99
Priscilla Carver, Mission Hills C.C.	50	50	100
Mrs. A. H. Brown, Brookwood C.C.	51	49	100
Jane Wilson, Sunset Ridge C. C.	50	51	101
Mrs. C. W. Cornell, E'wood V.C.C.	48	54	102
Mrs. G. W. Reynolds, Exmoor C. C.	52	50	102
Mrs. W. W. Hodgson, Oak Park	51	53	104
Mrs. J. L. Nairn, Sunset Ridge C.C.	53	52	105
Mrs. C. R. McCubbin, Kansas City	53	53	106
Mrs. J. E. Almond, Sunset R. C. C.	54	52	106
Mrs. Karl Meyer, Exmoor C. C.	52	54	106
Dorothy Bruce, Kansas City	54	52	106
Betty Lord, Peoria	52	55	107
Mrs. C. A. Mitchell, Sunset Ridge	54	54	108
Mrs. Paul Walker, Glen View C.	55	53	108
Mrs. C. B. Willard, Exmoor C. C.	55	53	108
Mrs. A. J. Bemis, Evanston	55	53	108
Mrs. F. W. Parker Jr., R

WALKER RULING IS DECLARED NOT TO AFFECT CASE

Roosevelt, It Is Said, Will Continue Hearing Just Where He Left It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt will not alter his conduct of the hearing before him on the ouster charges against Mayor James J. Walker, of New York City, to conform with the personal opinions which Justice Ellis J. Staley of the State Supreme Court, appended to his decision that the Governor has sole jurisdiction in the case.

When proceedings are resumed Friday, it was said today in quarters close to the Governor, he will continue with his disposition of the case along the lines of what he regards as his duty as executive—that is, to cut through red tape and get the facts in as expeditious a manner as possible.

It is expected that Mr. John J. Curtin, Walker counsel, will demand amendment of his rulings governing this procedure to coincide with Justice Staley's criticism but it is regarded as virtually certain that the Governor will not accede to the demand. He is prepared to take summary action, it is believed, should the Mayor refuse to continue the presentation of his defense on the ground that the Governor was exceeding his authority.

It is the legal consensus here that the Governor may safely leave it to the Walker defense to raise whatever further technical difficulties they care to, before the higher courts, since it is believed improbable that a higher court would grant a stay after Justice Staley has so clearly shown that the courts have no power to do so.

Likewise, it is held in these quarters that there is nothing in the Staley opinion to indicate that a higher court would reverse a removal. The mere fact that the justice thought it desirable to analyze certain features of the hearing at Albany as unfair and perhaps prejudicial to Mayor Walker has no bearing upon the situation, it was said, since by his own showing Justice Staley has no power or authority to decide this matter.

Mentor of Own Course

The law in the case compels the Governor to present a copy of the charges to an accused official and give him an opportunity to be heard, but thereafter as the Staley decision full established, he is free to make his own rules and come to his own decisions.

These have frequently been at variance with the contention of the defense that the hearing before the Governor should have all the elaborate nature of a "trial," but the court has recognized his prerogative to be guided solely by his responsibility "to the people and his own conscience."

Every point commented upon by Justice Staley has already been carefully weighed by the Governor, it was said in official quarters. He refused to strike out the charges relating to the Mayor's first term, which constitute 10 of the 15 counts against the Mayor, and include some of the most important of these counts and rejected Mr. Curtin's contention that the evidence taken in the public hearings of the Hofstadter committee was not "evidence" before the Governor. At the same time he announced his intention of adhering to his "public policy" laid down in the removal of the Tammany sheriff of New York County, Thomas M. Farley early this year, that public officials must be prepared to satisfactorily explain their private finances.

Leeway for the Mayor

The Governor is of the opinion that his procedure not only has been designed to give the Mayor justice but has permitted a considerable amount of collateral material, and that he has given the Mayor the opportunity to bring before him any witness in the Hofstadter investigation he desired for cross-examination and those which the Mayor has summoned have not changed their testimony before the legislative inquiry body in any important degree when examined by Mr. Curtin before the executive. Indeed, the record being made before Governor Roosevelt is so extensive that in the opinion of several impartial observers he could reach a decision without relying upon the Hofstadter committee testimony.

The Governor has scheduled a "good long session" Friday afternoon and night, and while he refused to discuss the Walker case he emphasized to reporters that he had made only "tentative" dates for his projected tour across the country next month, when he will carry his presidential campaign to the Pacific coast. This is scheduled to begin on Sept. 12 which would leave Governor Roosevelt only six working days in which to complete his disposition of the pending hearing, provided he does not decide to delay his cross-country canvass.

May Appeal Staley Decision

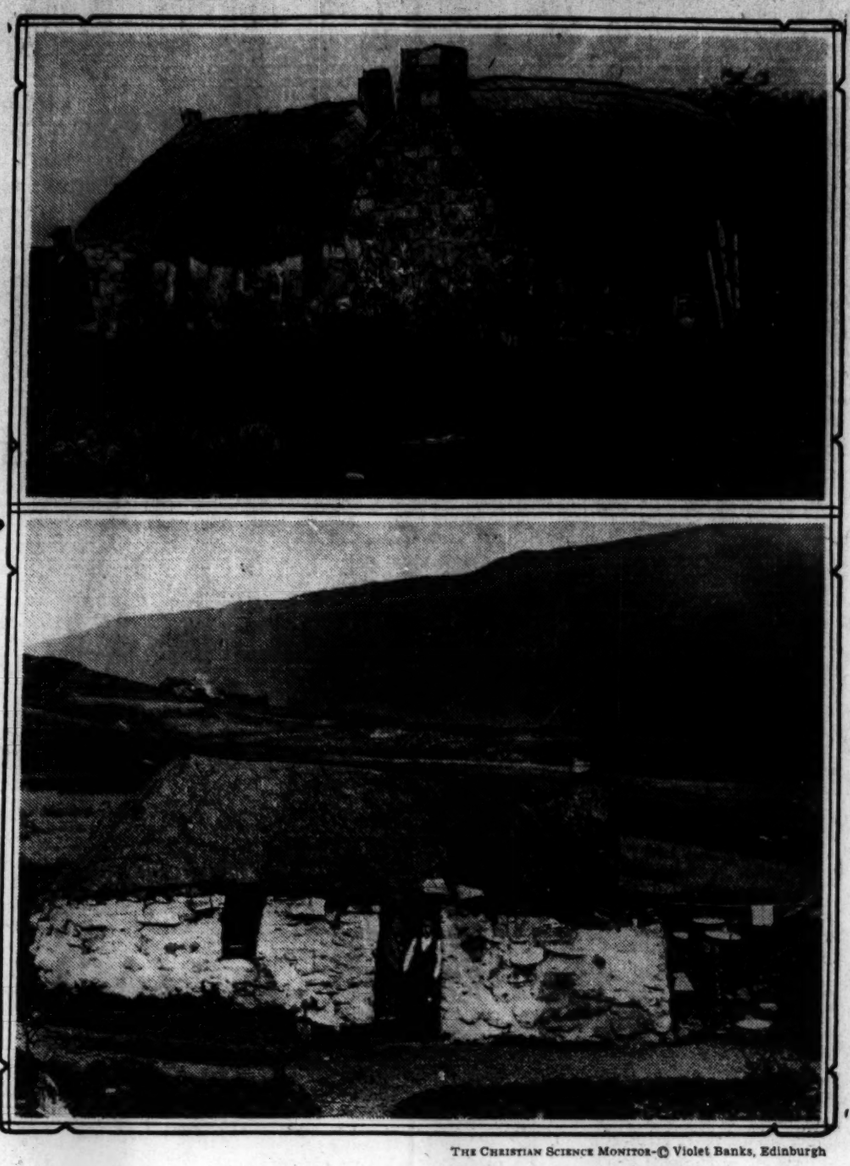
While Mr. Curtin proposes to await the Governor's initiative before taking any further step against his conduct of the case, Mr. George Donnelly, Bronx citizen, whose writ of prohibition to stay the Governor was denied by Justice Staley along with that of the Mayor, proposes an immediate appeal from the Staley decision, his attorney, Mr. Sidney S. Levine, announced today.

According to Mr. Levine, the constitutionality of the Governor's removal power "is not squarely decided" in the Staley ruling, and he will request the Court of Appeals to convene in special session during its summer recess to pass upon the question.

Mr. Donnelly's attorney holds further that before any action is taken by the Governor in the Walker case, the New York City Municipal Assembly should be permitted under the Home Rule Law, to vote on whether it wished to take such action out of the hands of the Governor, and reserve to itself the sole power to remove the Mayor.

Justice Staley's memorandum suggested that under the home rule section of the Constitution, empowering cities to adopt local laws relating to removal of "all officers and employees" the municipal body might have passed a law to this effect.

'There's a Wee Hoose on the Hillside'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Violet Banks, Edinburgh

RUGGED RELICS OF SCOTTISH HILLS AND ISLES

Upper: Cottage Near Kyle of Lochalsh in the Highlands of Ross-shire. Lower: Thatched Dwelling at Sconser in the Mist-Strewn Isle of Skye.

Ancient Highland Dwellings Subject of Historical Study

Scotswoman Seeks to Preserve Photographic Record of Early Architecture for Permanent Folk Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

TO preserve some record of the old houses that are disappearing so fast in the Highlands is the aim of Miss I. F. Grant, a Scotswoman who is herself a Highlander and the author of several books on her native land, including an economic history of Scotland before the union with England, and the story of life on a Highland farm.

Miss Grant, with this purpose in view, has made an interesting collection of photographs of old Highland cottages and groups of cottages, which she hopes one day to classify and present to a folk museum as a permanent record. These photographs she has taken herself or collected on her journeyings, but although she already has many, she is eager to receive more, for the subject of old Highland houses is one which she says has not received proper attention.

Much of the life of the Highlands can be gathered from a scrutiny of these houses, contends Miss Grant. Even the way in which they were grouped in clusters tells its tale of the intensive social life led by the forbears of the present race of Highlanders. Friendly Highland gatherings were held there, and there was song and gossip and dance. Work, too, was a community affair. The women did their reaping together, singing as they went, and the waulking of the cloth—stretching it after weaving to an even width—was a social event.

The earliest cottages of which a trace remains today—few survive as dwelling houses, but some, half-ruined, still do duty as bothies, byres or henhouses—were built with five pairs of wooden couples stuck into the ground, a drystone wall put up about them, and on top of that a thatched roof. The wooden couples were absent in the Hebrides, where there are no trees. There was no chimney in these early houses, but a hole in the roof acted as a vent for the smoke from the stone hearth in the middle of the mud floor. Later, when the idea of a chimney developed, this was placed at the end of the cottage, with an open hearth under it, but it revolutionized house building, for it was found that to build a proper chimney you must have masonry walls. It was when the people, instead of making everything for themselves, began to employ local craftsmen to make things for them that chimneys began to appear.

The open hearth gave way in time to the modern fireplace, but the old crook and sway method of cooking with a pot or girdle over the fire survives in some places. The box bed, the old kist with the china and the blanket woven in several colors in an old check pattern are among the inner furnishings that are passing, too.

A curious similarity has been noticed between these old cottages in the Highlands and cottages found in Wales, from which Miss Grant suggests that they probably represent the old type of house built by the Britons long before the days of the Irish-Scots. A difference she has noted between the houses in the southern isles and those found farther north is that the walls thicken as you go north, and for this there appears to be no explanation. Further, the houses tend to draw closer together in the more northerly latitudes, until in Uist you find them side by side, adjoining.

"These cottages," says Miss Grant, "are so magnificent a tribute to the past life of the Highlands. They were so bare, poor and humble, yet out of these houses went the great race of the Gaels."

Within these houses, the people had their ceilidhs, and it used to be said that every hamlet had its poet and each house its musician. There is, says Miss Grant, much past history of which Scots ought to be proud wrapped up in these old houses. It is a good thing if today we are anxious to improve material things, but in her view a more glorious thing was the way in which these Scottish forbears transcended their conditions.

So if you have a photograph of one of these old homesteads by you, and care to send it to Miss Grant, 10, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, she will gladly add it to the collection that she hopes one day to give to a folk museum.

Virginia Prepares Signs to Complete Marking of Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia state commission on conservation and development has made a number of road markers to fill in gaps resulting from mishaps and from a lack of sufficient information at an earlier period. County line markers for new roads also have been made, as these have been found to be very popular with travelers and to awaken interest in local history.

The commission erected a short time ago a number of markers in the Richmond battlefield area for the campaign of 1862, which will be supplemented by markers for the campaign of 1864, centering in the battle of Cold Harbor. These markers will be placed on the roads and will enable visitors to follow the movements of the armies as they approached the battlefields and aligned themselves.

The commission is now engaged in a careful study of the movements of the British and American armies in the critical campaign of 1781 leading to the siege of Yorktown.

Every movement made by Arnold, Phillips, Cornwallis and his cavalry chiefs, Lafayette, Wayne and von Steuben, will be worked out, and the principal points marked. Fortunately, this investigation, difficult as it is, can be made with great accuracy, owing to the fact that most of the roads over which the armies passed remain much as they were 150 years ago, an advantage that Virginia enjoys over New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where the road changes since Revolutionary times have been drastic.

EMPIRE ENGINEERS TO TOUR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 31 — About 90 members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers are to make a tour of Canadian centers of interest during the latter part of this month and the first part of next. Including representatives from Johannesburg, S. Af., from Khartoum, Persia, and Singapore, and from Great Britain, the group of mechanical engineers will hold its summer meeting visiting industrial plants, educational institutions and other places of interest in the United States and Canada.

They are to arrive in Quebec City, and will reach here on Aug. 31, after a visit to Montreal and Ottawa.

On arrival here they will be welcomed by Dr. H. J. Cody, president of the University of Toronto, and Mayor Stewart, in Convocation Hall. The party will then proceed to Hamilton. Their tour also includes Brantford, the Welland Canal and Niagara Falls.

Fifth Avenue Association Plans for Its Silver Jubilee

Merchants to Join in Making Thoroughfare Veritable 'Gallery of Art in Merchandise'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—"A campaign without benefit of stunts, ballyhoo or cheap advertising practices," is to be sponsored by the Fifth Avenue Association for eight days, beginning on Oct. 1 in connection with its twenty-fifth anniversary. The aim is to raise the standards of retail business not alone along the Avenue, "the most famous street in the nation," but to act as an inspiration for commercial enterprise throughout the country.

Promotion of quality buying, revival of confidence in established business institutions and the awakening of renewed interest of property owners and lessees are among the chief reasons for "Fifth Avenue Week." The success of the campaign, the association holds, could result in a whole-hearted coöperation which would bring about a fair price to the retailer, a fair profit to the manufacturer and, as a consequence of the latter, more and steadier employment.

The celebration of the association's silver jubilee, with the additional phase of a campaign urging quality buying, will, according to Capt. William J. Pedrick, president of the association, "encourage business organizations all over the United States to follow the example set by Fifth Avenue and wipe out all the remaining traces of lowered standards of business and start a new era of retail and business development from a higher plane than any that followed upon any previous business depression."

Prior to 1907, according to the association, the Fifth Avenue quality group of merchants was a continually migratory body, moving farther up-town whenever cheap types of merchants began to settle in their midst. In 1907, when this group had moved up to Thirty-fourth Street, the association was formed for the purpose of keeping out cheap influences and maintaining the high standards of commercial enterprise which the individual quality merchants valued so much. Since then there has been no hint of the possibility of any change in location.

Five hundred ground- and second-floor shops, representing more than 125 different kinds of businesses in the Avenue, will join during "Fifth Avenue Week" in making the thoroughfare a veritable "gallery of art in merchandise," announcement by the association says, and the historic institutions of the Avenue, including the Public Library, the Metropolitan Museum, the New York City Museum and other landmarks are expected to have special exhibits. The Fifth Avenue Section includes Madison, Park and Fourth Avenues and the intersecting cross streets from Washington Square north to 110th Street.

Declaring that New York has had enough of so-called "bargains, cheap offerings, liquidation sales and selling out" practices, Mr. Pedrick said that "in the future development of the great business streets in our city and throughout the country the cheap sign, the gaudy display and the use of doors and windows for paper paster and sticker advertising will retard development and offset the many benefits that have been secured for these business houses by the civic and trade organizations."

"Today as never before in the life of this mid-town section, and, in fact, of all retail centers," he continued, "there exists a need for a unanimous expression of faith and confidence in the integrity of our stores, in the quality of their merchandise, in the type of tenant sought for our buildings and accepted by our property owners and real estate agents, and in the high character of the Avenue. Such an expression, voiced through the activities of Fifth Avenue Week, it is felt, will reassure those who have done so much for the Avenue in the past, encourage those who are striving to maintain its prestige today and inspire those who will protect and develop it in the future."

A special committee composed of officers of the principal establishments along the Avenue has been appointed to prepare plans for "Fifth Avenue Week," and an honorary committee now being formed is to be headed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Campaign Clubs Of G.O.P. Headed By Chicago Man

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 — Republican campaign organization is now complete, it was announced from national headquarters here today. The last major appointment is that of Mr. William Nathan MacChesney, Chicago lawyer, to head the national Hoover - Curtis organization bureau and committees.

Mr. MacChesney, who held the same post in the 1928 campaign, expects to repeat his accomplishment of that year in organizing more than 10,000 clubs for the Hoover-Curtis ticket. There are to be clubs of architects-for-Hoover, lawyers-for-Hoover, hotel men-for-Hoover and so on, all organized to take active part in the campaign.

These clubs represent the political laity, so to speak the nonprofessional politician who is willing to give time and effort in the campaign, Mr. MacChesney explained. Working with Mr. MacChesney is Mr. Alfred MacArthur, president of the Central Life Insurance of Chicago, who held the same position in 1928.

Women's division headquarters were expanded this week by the addition of a large reception room for women visitors. Mrs. Ellis A. Yost returned from New York and Washington yesterday with encouraging reports for the Hoover-Curtis ticket.

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Equal to last year's $5.95 quality! Beautifully made . . . absolutely pure wool. TWO STYLES: Shawl collar, wrap around; notched collar, double-breasted.
BLUE, ROSE, GREEN, ORCHID. SIZES 14, 16 AND SMALL, MEDIUM, LARGE.

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At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement — made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and
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PHILADELPHIA
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Strawbridge & Clothier is now, and has always been, a Store with very definite STANDARDS as to the type of merchandise it will or will not sell!
Temptations to vary these standards have been great during the past three years.
Many manufacturers desperate for business have slaughtered quality to achieve prices which would sound tempting.
And in many instances such merchandise has been purchased and retailed at prices disparaging to merchandise in which the quality factor has not been neglected.
It is probable that at times experiences such as this have resulted in an unfair impression that Strawbridge & Clothier prices are high.
But she who shops this store consistently, well knows that such is quite contrary to the case! Painstaking shopping shows that week after week, month after month, Strawbridge & Clothier's prices, quality considered, are lower than those of any other store in Philadelphia . . .
And the increased number of customers using this Store each month is best proof that this truth is becoming generally known.
We try at all times to so run this Store that even a child might shop here with every assurance of satisfaction.

Changing the Price can't change the Quality!

Believe in signs?
Today's total eclipse of the sun, astronomers tell us, will be the last really worthwhile one for years!
Has it any connection with the present times?
What with the commercial sun now coming out of the clouds—
What with our present End-of-Season Suit Sale eclipsing all previous Sale values—
Will such buying opportunities be years making the next economic cycle?
Suits that were $45 to $65— $25 now!
Suits that were 35 to $50— $20 now!
Lightweight overcoats that were mostly $45 and $50— $28 now!
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty | Broadway at Warren | Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at 35th St. | NEW YORK CITY | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield
Boston, Massachusetts

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Reconstructing Fall Wardrobes

By HELENE VOLKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A GUIDE or chart for reconditioning the wardrobe this fall should read somewhat as follows: Holdovers are in every sense desirable either as coats or suits when, for utility, tweeds are available in monotone, medium, or extreme designs of light-and-dark yarn-blendings; or in fine stripings, in small or minute checks, or in conservative plaids such as men's worsted suitings show forth. If the material is in fair condition only, it is still valuable if it falls into one of these classifications. If plain-tone materials hold over, it may be remembered that bisque, beige and tan shades are important high-fashion points. If the goods are not in excellent condition, however, these shades should be dyed some dark tone, or black. Otherwise cleansing becomes imperative; and unless there is an experienced member of the family, it is poor economy to attempt cleansing and pressing a fine light cloth at home. If, however, this process is to be undertaken, a careful amateur, although inexperienced, may succeed in following dyeing instructions if complete possession of kitchen and bath is available. With only practical cloths to be dealt with and some understanding of sewing requirements, the cleansing operations may triumphantly be undertaken even in a small apartment, if sharp daylight is available. The best cleansing fluids only should be utilized for this work; and familiarity with the technique of pressing (such as relating the degrees of heat to the amount of moisture) becomes a demand essential to satisfactory results.

There is one specific service each progressive woman must render herself when last year's fall and winter wardrobe are to be grappled with. In August or September comes a day when the closet or chest must reveal its secrets; and the question is, "What can I hold over for next season of last year's coats, suits and dresses? Where am I to obtain a clue to the new season's lines and fabrics? Are my colors hopelessly dingy or passé, and if so, can cleansing or dyeing be resorted to with reasonable expectation of success?"

First Examination

Regarding coats and suits, this season's ideas run somewhat in this vein: Suits are to have a far wider acceptance than in recent years. A three-quarter jacket-coat worn with a straight wrap-around skirt and tunic blouse will lead as a typically American styling. For its newer aspect, materials may be plain, of the soft velours classification, or of the broadcloth family (dull or lustrous), of a monotone basket weave, a ratine, or tweedie texture. All these are desirable in plain tones, particularly in dark or medium brown, and in greens, reds, black and a few favored blues.

If, however, a mixture, a traditional tweed, or any one of the nubby roughed-up cloths, so popular with the better shops in the past two years, should confront one upon the opening of the closet door, a broad smile should greet it, for unquestionably it can take its place unabashed, with proper reconditioning, among the season's novelties. Should its wearer have reasons for requiring a plain tone outfit in a dark shade, the dyeing should be professionally handled by a reliable firm. The cloth will then come forth as "good as new," literally.

Should the garment have been much worn, it is wise to face up a fresh hem and to turn up the edge of each sleeve. Should an awkward shortness in the length of the sleeves result, there may be a strip available from the newly constructed hem, in which case, make a firmly basted fold of the goods and press and adjust it within the sleeve, as one handles a piqué or linen edge or fold.

Should not a scrap of material be available, if the garment is to be dyed, a good plan is to match it as closely as possible in a plain tone, submitting to the dyer the half or three-quarters of a yard of this new goods with instructions to put it into the dye-bath with the garment. It will come out exactly the tone of the suit or coat itself. In a 54-inch fabric this strip becomes an ally for refacing revers or entire inner facings of coat or suit-jacket.

Linings and Details

The lining of a coat regains its self-respect quickly if, when it is worn about the armhole, it is matched with a half-yard of good quality silk that is shaped into pieces cut to conform to a large dress shield. The majority of custom tailors invariably reinforce the lining at this point; so that, if skillfully done, this work requires no apology.

True, the great French couturiers do not prepare for the American woman a deliberate program for prolonging the wear of her Paris-inspired wardrobe. Yet each year offers ingeniously contrived effects of fabric contrasts that tremendously benefit the judiciously inclined in extending the use of originally becoming and well-thought-out wardrobe features, now on the wane.

This year is no exception. Delightfully attractive two-and three-tone effects prevail. Combinations of rough-face and smooth-finish cloths are important, also of novelty and plain fabrics, which appear in nearly every advance showing of both French and American designers.

Many combinations also present themselves to the imagination, when one is examining the new materials opened on the counters for close inspection, which would not otherwise appear to possess advantages of this practical nature. Pattern books should also be consulted, and more than one, in order to confirm one's best judgment as to the newer lines and fabric usage.

For both coat and suit renovation this rule broadly applies: If one is in possession of a useful garment of plain material, a fine striping, check or small plaid contrast may be utilized for scarf, new cuffs and lapels or front facings. Plain bone buttons should complete this handling. By reversal, apply a plain material as contrast for a novelty fabric. Also, consider well the advantages of dark-with-light or light-with-dark effects. But above all, clarify the plan so that a satisfactory decision and not a haphazard experiment results, for this can alone bring about a successful conclusion.

Thrift in Noodles

By MARGUERITE DRENNEN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS significant that 11 years ago, in August, Mrs. C. H. Smith of Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, made egg-noodles for the family supper. Her husband, a machinist's helper, had that day lost his total savings through an adverse investment—just at the time when they must provide clothes and books for their small son who was now old enough to enter the public schools. The depleted budget called for strictest economy. Back in the Pittsburgh orphanage that Mrs. Smith had once called "home," she had always looked forward to "noodle day" and fair was the day when those noodles proved unusually good. She could make noodles herself — very appetizing noodles—and noodles were filling, nourishing and tasty. Moreover, a soup-bone and noodles had a way of propping up a sagging budget.

"Well, I guess we can get along, somehow, as long as you can make noodles like that," cheered her husband at the end of the satisfying meal.

"Do you suppose other people would like my noodles—would buy my noodles?" she asked earnestly. "Because if I thought they would, I would start making them to sell."

She did—the very next morning. Three days later, when the golden strips were dry, she took a dozen bags to a leading grocer.

"I am Mrs. Smith," she said. "I make egg-noodles—very good noodles—out of the best flour and the freshest eggs I can buy. Would you like to sell them in your store?"

"Egg-noodles?—I should say not! I don't average a soup-bone a month in summer—and who would look at a noodle?"

"But they make lovely salads and delicious desserts—and I will be glad to give the recipes. If you will let me leave them here on consignment, I'll pick up the ones you don't sell tomorrow."

At four that afternoon, the grocer phoned posthaste for another consignment. A week later, egg-noodles were drying in close rows in every room in the little frame house. Mr. Smith had quit his job and the two, in white uniforms and chefs' caps, were mixing and cutting by hand, day and night, to catch up with orders.

An avalanche of business descended from neighboring towns where sample consignments had been placed, and since it was too early for due money to be paid in, it was evident that something must be done immediately to save the growing trade. Mrs. Smith donned her hat and called at the bank.

"I make excellent egg-noodles and the people want to buy them," she opened her plea for help from the bank. "I've gone out and secured all these orders." She displayed an impressive list. "My noodles are going over big! I need materials, wrappings, helpers, machinery, and I have only eighty-five cents!"

Mrs. Smith got her loan and promptly moved into spacious quarters. She provided the best of machinery and materials, tried out and trained assistants, contacted the grocers, demonstrated her product in stores and good exhibitions, personally superintended the manufacture of the noodles, and tirelessly promoted sales.

Five years ago she built her $25,000 factory, "Mrs. Smith's Home-made Egg Yolk Noodles," the top floor of which she retains as a residence. Her employees now number 85, while 65 long white-enameled delivery trucks constitute a distributing fleet to supplement the rail shipments that supply her ever-expanding market—now covering the states of Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, Maryland, Indiana and the District of Columbia.

Every room in the plant is spotless and shining with enamel—wall, floor and ceiling. Against the color scheme of apple green and cream, the trays of yellow noodles add warmth and cheer. The employees are uniformed in white and yellow to simulate the design of the dainty noodle package. Their white shoes are donned with their caps and uniforms when they enter, and manicure service is provided. Work charts are kept and silence is the rule during operating hours. Weekly conferences are held between staff and workers so that suggestions and constructive criticism may be helpfully exchanged. There are many family outings and dinners, the plant sponsors a baseball team, and there is always a hot noon dinner in the dining room upstairs where employees are welcome if they prefer not to go home.

In the culinary laboratory in the plant, Mrs. Smith—who cheerfully responds to "Mrs. Noodles Smith" among her associates — experiments with new dishes that will lead to new uses for her noodles, and tests newly recommended flours for high gluten content.

She is slim, dark, youthful and always smiling. She is as feminine as she is purposeful. Alert—everywhere at once—she generals her plant with wit rather than wordage. She goes after what she wants and she gets it. She will ride by truck to the door of the Mayflower Hotel, trip smartly in and register, then hurry over to the department for lectures and instruction, sit in on every session until she has got what she went for, then back home by truck to put her new-found information into practice. She conducts classes for teachers and upper-class students in her laboratories, lectures and demonstrates before clubs and organizations, and exhibits at all major food exhibitions. She is the only woman member of the National Macaroni Association who has actually started and developed her own business, and is as uniquely allied with the Wagonmen's Association.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Smith Making Noodle Paste in Her Spotless Kitchen.

Suits are built according to their type. For shopping, the 47-inch coat with a wrap-around skirt is popular. Hip-length jacket suits for more formal wear have novel collar and sleeve treatments. Silver burgundy fox adds elegance to this type garment.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BY K. Mulready

AN ADAPTABLE COAT FROM LONDON

A Model for Early Autumn With a Removable Cape

This coat is cut to fit the figure closely. The sleeves, full at the elbows, increase its resemblance to a coat frock. The trig cape, which reaches to the waist, may be used or omitted, and thus supplies two versions of the ensemble. A stand-up collar of fur would be a cozy and becoming addition for wear later in the season.

Programs and Projects

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CLUB women will be interested in the program suggestions of Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, newly elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, as they are announced in the August number of the Clubwoman.

Mrs. Poole is not expecting to stress the importance of the work of one department in the federation at the expense of another. She considers them all vital to the broad interests of the different members and sections of the world represented in the organization. There are, however, two courses of study which she would like to have club women consider, and, if possible, include in the subjects for study which they will soon be arranging.

One is a detailed study of their town or city budgets—how money is raised and how spent. She believes that all local officials will be glad to coöperate. She says, "They are under a pretty heavy fire at the present time. Much of the criticism is unfair and based on ignorance, but some of it is justified. We budget makers of the home can do a real work by following a careful study of the problem."

The second suggestion logically follows the first, it is for a course of study in the machinery of city governments. She finds that the world at large does not think highly of some of our city governments, and feels that a housecleaning may be a good thing; the old furniture thrown out and new put in. But she warns us that this can be done wisely only if we know what we are doing.

When women have finished such courses of study they will be able to speak intelligently and authoritatively on the different forms of local government. When they are actively informed of matters at home they will be prepared to better understand and take part in affairs of the state and nation.

* * *

A good many club members would be happy to entertain the club in their homes if the rule which is followed in Bradley, Wis., were a general one. The Bradley Mending Club members do the mending in the homes where they assemble for their meetings.

* * *

The making of patchwork quilts is again the vogue, but quilting frames are not an adjunct of every home, as was once the case and so several clubs have found quilting a means of earning money. They have purchased quilting frames and devoted certain afternoons to old-time "quilting bees."

One club that conducted this project last year had so many requests from women who had either patched a quilt or found one among their heirlooms that it expects this winter to have a "quilting department" which will meet for work at least once every week. The club members have been divided into "squads" and will divide the work, not, they say, because it might become too arduous, but because every member wants to assist every time and "to many quilters might spoil the quilt."

Coats are luxuriously fur-trimmed, the collars so built as becomingly to frame the face. The sleeves have all the new features, a favorite being the short upper cape sleeve edged with fur, giving slimness of line. Careful attention is paid to detail. The high side fastening is also a feature.

Women Writers of Lithuania

By PHYLLIS LOVELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kaunas, Lithuania

"MY BEST drama? Not written yet!" Madame Sofija Ciurlionis shakes her head, laughing. "Perhaps it will happen in 10 years. Who knows?"

But the women of Lithuania like to claim Madame Ciurlionis as their greatest dramatist now—no matter what may happen in 10 years—because she represents in her literary work that side of existence which is peculiarly the experience of ordinary, everyday woman, and therefore universally understandable.

Madame herself declares that "ordinary, everyday experience" is the theme adopted by most writers in Lithuania, and consequently in no way her particular sphere. She says, moreover, that this is natural, since everyday happenings have proved so absorbingly interesting in Lithuania during the last half-century or more that the eyes of women have turned upon national rather than international events, and that the pen of the writer has followed the thought of the nation.

"You see," she explains, "Lithuania has been free only since 1918. Before that, everything was in the hands of Russia."

The National Survival

She leans forward, her hands clasped in her lap. She tells how the literature of her country perished under foreign rule, particularly after the attempted Estonian uprising in 1863. How not even so much as a prayer book, printed in the Lithuanian language survived, unless it were printed in Russian characters. How for 40 years, until after the Russo-Japanese War, her country suffered literary starvation.

One of Madame Ciurlionis's most successful dramas, "Sons of the Dawn," deals with these times. She pictures in her play the days when, across the frontier in East Prussia, printing presses were secretly at work, and across the borders—in spite of threatened execution or exile—peasants of Lithuania smuggled into their country their precious national literature, to be filtered secretly through the nation.

Women took a large part in this frontier adventure, and a still larger part in teaching the Lithuanian language, although it must needs be done in secret.

Madame tells how in Lithuania today are still to be seen the hiding places where in the old farms were secreted the forbidden publications, and in Lithuania are still to be heard stories of how, with lesson-book half hidden beneath the flax of her spinning wheel, the Lithuanian mother taught in her own language the things that she desired her children to understand.

It was not until 1904, after the upheaval caused by the Russo-Japanese War, that Lithuania was able to claim her right to a national press, and not until 1918 that the coming of national independence brought with it a definite cultural revival.

Realism Is Dominant

"These things had a deep influence on writers," says Madame Ciurlionis. "Women, like men, who had lived through such experiences felt forced to write of them. How could they help it?"

Lithuanian women never wrote along so-called "feminist" lines. In Lithuania, there never was a "women's movement" apart from men. Men and women, with common problems, common responsibilities, worked, always, side by side. Men and women wrote, always, of the problems of foreign oppression, of national hope, of the need for national loyalty.

Among the older women writers, two of the best-known, Madame Ciurlionis says, are Sofija Ivanauska and Maria Pečkaustas, who wrote—because time were too dangerous to allow their real names to become public—as "Lazdynu Paléda" (the Owl of Lauqynai), and "Satrijos Ragana" (the Witch of Satrija). And, possibly still better known is the peasant woman, Julia Zymantas—or "Zemaité"— who, commencing her literary career when she was over 40 years of age—since before that time she could neither read nor write—gave to the literature of Lithuania a series of short stories, in which she depicted the village life of Samogitie, stories which, for beauty of style, have been surpassed by no other Lithuanian writer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Madame Sofija Ciurlionis, Lithuanian Dramatist.

Among later authors, Madame Gabrielle Petkwičuis—or "Bité" (the Bee)—and Madame Antonia Šalčius, with her modern novels, "The Steps of Time" and "Zig-Zag" stand out, possibly, as best known in Lithuania.

Among the younger generation of women, Madame Ciurlionis says, are growing up writers who, one day, will be famous. "Mostly full of poetry at present," she admits, and she smiles. "But that will wear off. No Lithuanian woman is really romantic. Existence has been too difficult. Romance must belong to other nations, not to us. We have seen realities and have fought with them. We have written of realities, of existence as we have found it. Now we must write of better things—and the new generation will do it—of things which will interpret the good times that are coming."

Adding a Petticoat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the silk and lightweight suits worn this season, it is often necessary or best to wear an extra skirt of some sort, but this added garment may seem warm and cumbersome.

If the blouse can be worn inside the skirt, by sewing a little petticoat to the bottom of the blouse, the problem is solved. The blouse does not slip up and out and the suit has its underskirt, which is comfortable and always the right length.

In the case of a slender figure, a straight length of material may be used, having the selvedge at top and bottom. Use a yard and a half and do not sew it together in a seam but lap is over in the back, with each edge hemmed. This makes it shadowproof and gives stepping room.

The figure which is not so slender needs a skirt with some shaping over the hips. A pleat or a dart may be put there to give it the added fullness; and one also in the back, if that is needed.

If the material is not wide enough to give the required length, either add lace to the bottom or make the skirt lengthwise of the material, using two widths, hemmed and laced-edged, if desired.

If the blouse is merely hemmed at its lower edge, the process of adding the skirt is simple. But if the blouse has a band or other finish at the bottom, it may be necessary to remove part or all of it before proceeding. It must be smoothly shaped first or the result will not be a flat fit.

A new feature in blouses are those of novelty sheer wool and rabbit's hair in bright shades. For the three-quarter-length coat, a tunic blouse is most suitable. When the coat is removed, one has a costume complete in itself.

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THE HOME FORUM

Delights Out of Season

DOUBTLESS custom is perfectly right in adopting the summer for holiday outings; but it is equally without doubt that those who do not know seashore, mountain or meadow out of season, lose more than tongue or pen can tell. Nantucket Island is an example.

Siasconset, the old fishing hamlet for Nantucket Town, was and is one of the most beloved of summer places. But, as one does not know his friends till he has wintered as well as summered with them, so—'Sconset!

The beach tents are folded away, the wooden walks taken in. The former fishing huts made into summer camps, and the more imposing cottages, like the hotels, are all closed. Two of the old farmhouses, now held by mainlanders, and the house of one Nantucket family, alone are occupied. The grocery store is closed, no regular mail comes over from Town. At night in the little straying streets and casual lanes, only two lights, or three, answer the crowding stars.

The wide beach, lying along the wider sea, divided by the Rips, is a vast expanse, empty! But the surf is more alive than ever. The long breakers sweep here at an angle up the shore, and they have a deeper song, a stronger surge. They come from ocean places that are stirred to their depths by autumnal storms.

After a blow—or tempest, as New England names it—then ho! to the beach for treasure-trove. Not drift wood, that will burn blue round its copper nails; and not the miscellany of shells or starfish; nor moonstones, nor the heavy ruffled ribbons of the kelp, amber or green:—for none of these shall you now keep watch; but for mere scraps of nothingness, unconsidered trifles, indeed, looking hardly more than ravelings of silk, with faint hints of color. Only practice can teach you what to look for and what to find, amid the flotsam and jetsam of the sea.

These rags and tags of tissue may be floated later, in a bowl of water, and so you make magic! If you have chosen well, each shred or tag expands to its full extent, sometimes of several inches, and reveals the delicate flower or foliage of Neptune's choicest planting. The slighter the shred, the lovelier its unfolding. A beggarly rag becomes fabric fit for a king.

Here is a leaf, more subtle than the finest chiffon, of deep rose color, its center rib crimson. It has the sweetly curving edge of a land leaf, but a thousandfold more delicately fluted, as if by fingering of the wave. It is a leaf sublimated, as a chemist might say. How has this exquisite fragment survived the long turbulent voyage in the Gulf Stream (as they tell us) to this wild New England shore? It seems like a little parable of the Mayflower voyage.

Perhaps this rarefied bit of beauty is the petal of the deep-sea rose? Another unfolding tissue has its whole surface grown with infinitesimal pin't leaves, like the tiniest of cotyledons. Another opening leaf is green, or another wisp floats out to show a bit of fairy heather, threadlike. Now you have a dozen slim leaflets from a single root, and now a leaf is green dotted with rose color, while another is crimson, like a floating flame. Mounted, these make charming headings for pages where your verses are lettered nicely. Tied with narrow ribbon, they are labeled at last "Weeds From a Seaside Garden." The trouble is they are too lovely to give away, because none will sufficiently value them! (The seaweeds, not the verbal ones!)

And now the seas grow wilder, the fragile foliage can no longer be found, and the day arrives when the air is keen as a knife, so sheer and clear as to seem almost nonexistent. The vast blue has suddenly been pushed back half a mile, by a great float of ice blocks. The surf can be traced, heaving beneath the white covering, slowly, slowly, till it boils out from under, at the edge of the sand. Further out, it looks a floor that one could walk over. It lies there for hours, then goes drifting slowly back again, till the sea is clear. The movement of the tides, here, and the source of the ice-sheet make this winter panorama a puzzle for the landsman.

Christmas comes, but not before the news is brought from Nantucket Town that the harbor is frozen over! No boat can make the pier, no mail or supplies can be landed, till after a thaw.

The cable still serves, so friends ashore hear that Nantucket is frozen in; that the coal supply is failing; that the food is nearly gone. We learned of these deprivations later; we did not suspect them at the time. We had plenty of everything, except news.

After two weeks, a sleigh jingles over the moor road, and stops to tell us that mail is to be landed at Sankaty Light, through the surf, by lifeboat. We may go along. So we pile into a sledge, and go plunging through the deep snow, up to the bluff where stands the Light. We see the lifeboat go bravely through the white rollers, out to the tossing steamer. Packets are lowered into it, including, of all things, a passenger!

He proves to be a young newspaper reporter, sent out in his best clothes to get a story; but not forewarned, he says, that he should have to swim for it! We are sure his clothes were "natty" when he left Boston; but what we can now see, under a borrowed oilskin, are bedraggled beyond hope. He even forgot his goloshes! He is rescued by the coast guard, who takes him in, wrings him out and hangs him up to dry. What else happened to him we never knew. He may be still on Nantucket. For we went plunging back to the grocery store, open for the occasion, to help sort out our mail from the Town bag. And what a mail that was! Package on package, letter on letter, all overflowing with friendly comforts, and concern. Was there coal? Had we flour? What could they do? Should they send kindlings by mail? Never was such a Christmas, never so many gifts, all thoughtfully selected to comfort or amuse a Swiss Family Robinson. To find out how kind your friends and relatives really are, and how imaginative, go get marooned on Nantucket, some winter.

But the great moment of that unforgettable year had nothing at all to do with the sea. For that was the night when the sky fell!

We had spent the November evening by the blazing hearth of our neighbors, landlubbers, too. We stepped out into the frosty night, and crossed the road to the gate of the old farmhouse that was our shelter. Suddenly we were all at stand, amazed aghast! From every field of the sky, from Orion, Cassiopæia and the Bear, from zenith to horizon, stars were cascading, as if to inundate the earth. The heavens were not only a glittering splendor, but a racing, whirling splendor, alive, a-zitter! Hamlet must have known a sky thus fretted with golden fire. It was like the breaking up of a universe. How could it be so soundless? Should there not be trumpet cry? How long it went on, we could not tell. Time and thought were stopped. We stood as if tranced. Here, there, everywhere, stars, stars, stars, falling, falling, sifting, shimmering as they fell, in a golden rain. Afterward the papers recorded an amazing meteoric shower, but we were sure none who reported it had seen what we saw, or the papers could have held nothing else. Who can talk of city elections or the price of copper, who has just seen the stars go mafficking!

At last the spring came to Nantucket. The moors were in fresh leaf, and under the moss was arbutus which surpassed all previous experience of floral fragrance and richness. Violets, too, were so many, so large and so blue, that we said the star-fall of the autumn must have sown them here, soft flecks of the very sky. Birds came, many passengers, who perhaps saw the curving shores as bounding a floating garden, such as they may have visited in Mexico. All too soon summer was upon us, and the laughing crowds. "Stayed here all winter? How awful! What was there to *do?*" We could only look at each other and smile; and in the end try to write about it. M. L. B.

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Footnote

I had of this summer's day a bank
Of lilies sown where the waters drank.
I had all the sun in which to lie
And think of the lilies and think of the sky

The lilies have made of themselves a song
Much sweeter than mine set free to belong
To the summertime music. But my mistake
Was in making a song for the fragrance sake.

—HOWARD MCKINLEY CORNING, in *The Lyric.*

Time to Leave the Pyrenees

The year was divided in two distinct parts: the summer vacation and the rest. Only in summer, Paul had the feeling that he really lived. And every autumn when the time came to leave the Pyrenees, it seemed to him that the end of the world was approaching. Not that he dreaded to return to school. He had no real objection to studying. But what hurt was the separation from all the things he cared for most. Sometimes when all the trunks were packed, when the mare, already hitched to the break, stood pawing the cobbles of the court, and the evening mail coach had long since clattered past with a great jingling of bells and a cracking of whips, Paul was nowhere to be found.

"Where on earth is that child?"

"He'll surely make us miss the train."

"Monsieur Paul! Monsieur Paul!"

Paul was in hiding. His head was so full of the misty autumn woods and the meadows where the sheep were nibbling the green stubble of the second hay crop, and the big house whose airy rooms smelled of the out of doors, that naïvely he hoped with their help to avoid the dreadful going away. Once he hid in a cupboard that was never locked; and once he crawled under the bed in the room of his parents.

He heard rapid steps patter through the house, climb the stairs. Doors opened and shut, locks tinkled. He held his breath.

"Paul! Paul!"

Flat on his stomach in a choking odor of dust, his hair touching the springs, Paul saw his father's feet approach the bed. A draft from the open door whirled a dry leaf across the floor. One of papa's thick soles tread upon it, crushing it cruelly. Paul felt as if he were the leaf. The feet went towards a corner of the room. A voice murmured:

"No, not in the wardrobes; they are locked. Now where do you suppose he can be?"

The feet disappeared behind a door that slammed shut. Now it was all over. Paul's heart almost burst with joy. They would go away without him. He would stay behind, with the house and the fields, waiting for winter and the snow. The family was angry and dismayed. But Annette, who held the mare in the court, had an idea. She too made a rapid inspection of the house, armed with a broom. And the broom handle dislodged Paul and his dream from their hiding place. October—dreadful word. Vacation was over. — From "The French Boy," by PAUL VAILLANT-COUTURIER. Translated by IDA TREAT.

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In the Cascade Mountains of Oregon and Washington

The Aldebaran Sets Sail

The Aldebaran was in tow, down the river and out South Pass into the Gulf. The sun was just going down, as the tug tooted and dropped astern. Roger, backed out of the way against the taffrail, read the name Excelsior. In the next hour between sunset and dark he watched and listened as never before. . . .

Other voices were raised in the wind. One on the deck below shouted and beckoned to men aloft, a small quick moving man, in black coat and paint-stained cap pulled low and tightly over his temples. Some of this man's orders were mere lip motions, as gusts of wind snatched away the sounds, but higher up the missing words were relayed to the most tenuous webs and ladders lost in the night. Another officer farther forward had his shouting to do, but the few great words of the Captain's were spoken so quietly that the nearest ear had to strain to catch them.

Exceedingly quiet and lordly, so sure of himself that he did not have to talk out loud, so aware of the eternal rightness of the thousand ropes, that he did not have to give them a look, a new and different being of most splendid attainment, his uncle, the Captain.

Roger had been on board two days. He had felt the deep still life of the ship as she lay in her berth at the waterfront. No house ashore had ever felt like this. She seemed to have interior eyes upon him as he moved carefully about asking no questions, embarrassed when addressed. But now he knew that she had been only partly alive in the wooded rigidity of piers; this was her mighty coming to life. A deck was no floor but a vibrant drumhead; masts were not dead poles, but humming with life as he had never heard them in a forest.

Way up in the dusk her sails were filling. He did not know them yet as topsails, topgallants and royals, but he felt her answer as a living body to its wings. More than that, he felt her answer under his feet; in himself he felt it as a form of delight in his own bones. One after another the great sails shook out like pieces in an orchestra joining in. Each man aloft seemed to know his part and those on deck at the coils and braces answered with theirs—all under the small black-coated, close-capped man below who made them know. Everything in Roger had been waiting for this, just as the ship had been waiting, and now, with the red dying out of the west, had come the moment of happiness of all the days of his life.

Forward, by the side-lights, the Aldebaran was bowing to the sea, a most deliberate and sweeping curtsey The deck under his feet had risen with the forward dip; now it was settling as the bow rose. But that was not all; a sidewise arch as she bowed, and with the next, that describable arching to the other side. It was the moment of his first individual realization of a ship upon the sea—the narrow figure eight she described in her headway. And the sound that went with this! No book had ever breathed it—the song of this myriad-stringed harp, half of wind, half of water. All he wanted was that it should never end.—From "The Pilot Comes Aboard," by WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.

Sweet Lavender

The August sun pouring waves of warmth on the macadamized street. People passing endlessly to and fro on the hot brick sidewalks. Light dresses swinging beside sport tweeds; stiff straw hats swept off moist brows; fair hair curling over flushed cheeks. Horns, whistles, laughter, chatter, rumble, squeaking brakes, deep tones, shrill cries; the uproar of the city.

Suddenly a whirl of sweetness surrounding the crowd; strange fragrance shedding its bounty on rich and poor. An illusion of country gardens suddenly transported; of flowery, winding lanes moist and cool with evening dew; a fancy of purple sprays banked on an ocean-rimmed marsh, a dream of hawthorn trees pregnant with beauty, a memory of meadows where zooming golden bees and airy butterflies add to the grace of slow-moving, sunny afternoons.

The reality of small wheels rattling on red bricks, of an old go-cart fitted with a wooden box; the glimpse of a brown, wrinkled face of Rembrandt features, of a woman's bent back from which flow rusty-brown voluminous garments; and the sound of a plaintive, thin cry: "Lavender, sweet lavender."

In the old box a display of tiny points of purple heaped like sand, bringing a longing to dip one's warm fingers into the cool lavender sea. On one side a group of delicate, gauzy bags, tied with mauve ribbon, through which gleam exquisite lavender crumbs from nature's bountiful table.

IN THE Cascade Mountains, of the States of Oregon and Washington, are a number of peaks of volcanic origin which stand out prominently above the surrounding ridges. Of these, Mount Rainier, Mount Baker and Mount Hood are perhaps the best known and most accessible.

Mount Jefferson, one of the most picturesque, is not so well-known because it is harder to reach than most of the others, and is located so far back in the Cascade Range as not to be as generally noticeable from cities and highways. The west half of this peak is in the Santiam National Forest, the east half in the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. It is reached only by trail, either afoot or with horses.

The mountain is snow-covered the year around. Glaciers flow down its precipitous slopes to feed rushing streams that run away through deep, rough canyons. These streams have a milky appearance, due to the fine sediment scoured from the rocks by the glaciers. High, rugged ridges surround the mountain in all directions.

Immediately north of the peak, below the high shoulder in the left of the picture, is a plateau or "hanging valley" called Jefferson Park. This area is a natural park with wildflowers, heather and scattered alpine trees and little lakes that mirror the mountain.

The photograph was taken from the northwest, in mid-July. Gathering rain-clouds are drifting across the face of the mountain, preparatory to a shower. Snow, fifteen or twenty feet deep, is shown on the north sides of the ridges. This snow was deposited during the previous winter and takes all summer to melt.

Because of the wild picturesqueness of the Mount Jefferson country, the Forest Service has set aside that part which is in the National Forest to be known as the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area. This means that it will be preserved in its original, primitive condition. Only such trails and rude shelters as are necessary will be constructed. It is planned not to build roads nor to permit other indications of civilization.

The Birth of a Literature

"We are looking abroad and back after a literature. Let us come and live, and know in living a high philosophy and faith; so shall we find now, here, the elements, and in our own good souls the fire. Of every storied bay and cliff we will make something infinitely nobler than Salamis or Marathon. This pale Massachusetts sky, this sandy soil and raw wind, all shall nurture us. . . . Unlike all the world before us, our own age and land shall be classic to ourselves."

The passage above quoted is from the Master of Arts oration of a young scholar—Robert Bartlett of Plymouth—at the Harvard Commencement exercises of 1839. The original title of the oration was, "No Good Possible But Shall One Day Be Real." . . . The prophecy above given attracted much attention, and was printed in an English magazine—"Heraud's Monthly" (April, 1840);—and when in that same year "The Dial" began to be published, the very first page of the first number gave as its basis "the strong current of thought and feeling which for a few years past has led many sincere persons in New England to make new demands on literature."

It was a foregone conclusion, however, that these new demands could not be fully met by the prophets who first announced them. Prophets only clear the way, and must wait for the slower march of trained though perhaps unprophetic co-laborers. A new era of American literature was at hand, but the Transcendental movement of itself could not directly have created it. Neither its organ, "The Dial," nor the avowed successor of that magazine, the "Massachusetts Quarterly Review," — announced by Theodore Parker as being "the Dial with a beard,"—ever achieved a wide circulation. Fortunately in the natural progress of things a new combination effected itself, and those who, like Holmes, had ridiculed the earlier movement found themselves ready within twenty years to unite with those who, like Emerson, had produced it; that first impulse thus forming, by cohesion, a well-defined circle of contributors who held for a time the visible leadership of American letters.

That which saved this circle from becoming a clique and a mere mutual admiration society was its fortunate variety of personal temperaments. Emerson, Hawthorne, Whittier, Holmes, Longfellow and Lowell, to name only the six most commonly selected as the representatives of this period, were really so dissimilar in many ways that they could not possibly duplicate one another—indeed, could not always understand one another; and thus they were absolutely prevented from imposing on Boston anything like the yoke which Christopher North at one time imposed on Edinburgh.

This was still more true of others just outside the circle — Motley, Parkman, Thoreau—and in this way the essential variety in unity was secured. Then there were other men, almost equally gifted, who touched the circle, or might have touched it but that they belonged to the class of which Emerson says, "Of what use is genius if its focus be a little too short or a little too long?" Alcott, Ellery Channing, Weiss, Wasson, Brownlee Brown, each of whom bequeathed to posterity only a name, or some striking anecdote or verse, instead of a well-defined fame.—From "Cheerful Yesterdays," by THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

Apple Harvest

No other harvest is so richly scented
With all the essences of earth and air,
Or leaves the one who harvests more contented
When musky bins are filled beneath a stair.
Bees cannot wing this tang into their taverns
Or these plumed pirate squirrels hide away
This gold and crimson in their tree-trunk caverns
Through all the gold-flecked spaciousness of day.

Old orchards have a way of running over
Till all the wicker baskets do the same
And ruddy cheeks roll off into the clover
As if they had it planned before we came.
The peace and mirth of orchards and their glow
Have filled hearts, too, before they turned to go.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH.

August Noon

Opal cloud-isles lie unmoving
In sapphire seas high overhead;
Butterflies perch on heavy-headed phlox
And wave bright, silken wings;
Humming-birds and bees
Share the nectars hid
In honeysuckle, canna, and crepe myrtle;
While against the wall,
The golden helianthus
And flaming hollyhock
Turn open faces to the sun.
In a wide, lush meadow,
Mild-eyed, contented cattle
Drowse through long siestas
In oases of emerald shadows.
Like a silver flute,
A robin's liquid song
Breaks through the noontide somnolence;
And from a locust bough,
A shrill cicada chants
His ceaseless roundelay.

WINNIE LYNCH ROCKETT.

An Old English Harvesting

When we were come to the big field-gate, where the first sickle was to be, Parson Bowden heaved up the rail with the sleeve of his gown done green with it; and he said that everybody might hear him. . . . "In the name of the Lord, Amen!"

"Amen! So be it!" cried the clerk, who was far behind, being only a shoemaker.

Then Parson Bowden read some verses from the parish Bible, telling us to lift up our eyes, and to look upon the fields already white to harvest, and then he laid the Bible down on the square head of the gate-post, and despite his cassock, three good swipes he cut of corn, and laid them right end onwards. All this time the rest were huddling outside the gate, and along the lane, not daring to interfere with parson but whispering how well he did it.

When he had stowed the corn like that, Mother entered, leaning on me, and we both said, "Thank the Lord for all His mercies, and these the first fruits of His hand!" And then the clerk gave out a psalm verse by verse, done very well. . . .

Of course I mean the men, not women; although I know that up the country, women are allowed to reap; and right well they reap it, keeping row for row with men, comely, and in due order. . . . But in our part, women do what seems their proper business, following well behind the men, out of harm of the swinging-hook, and stooping with their breasts and arms up they catch the swathes of corn, where the reapers cast them, and tucking them together tightly with a wisp laid under them, this they fetch round and twist, with a knee to keep it close; and lo, there is a goodly sheaf, ready to be set up in stooks! After these the children come, gathering each for his own little self, if the farmer be right-minded; until each hath a bundle made as big as himself and longer, and tumbles now and again with it, in the deeper part of the stubble.

We, the men, kept marching onwards down the flank of the yellow wall, with knees bent wide, and left arm bowed, and right arm flashing steel. Each man in his several place, keeping down the rig or chine, on the right side of the reaper in front, and the left of the man that followed him; each making further sweep and inroad into the golden breadth and depth, each casting leftwards his rich clearance on his foregoers' double track.

So like half a wedge of wildfowl, to and fro we swept the field; and when to either hedge we came, sickles wanted whetting, and throats required moistening, and backs were in need of easing, and every man had much to say, and women wanted praising. Then all returned to the other end, with reaping hooks beneath our arms, and dogs left to mind jackets.—From "Lorna Doone," by R. D. BLACKMORE.

The Dining Table of Early America

The simplicity of hand production is shown most clearly, perhaps, in early dishes and serving utensils. The pottery of the red man seems to have been a step beyond the white man, but his burl bowl, scooped out of a knotty growth on some old tree, was something that the white brother could accomplish. This burl bowl was set in the center of the board, within reach of all, and would serve as big a stew as the housewife was able to cook in her great iron, or brass kettle.

Forks had not come into general use, even in the Old World, when our first settlers arrived, nor for some years after; and it was only necessary to hollow out a few spoons from some soft wood, or to fasten clam shells to convenient sticks (if one had imported no family silver) before the family could be busy at their task of eating.

Some of the containers for food and drink which seem crudest to us were used, not only at the very first, but well along in those years when we have supposed that living conditions were well taken care of. Gourds—for water glasses, comports, water bottles, dippers and even "basons"—were in use for many generations, and in some localities until the middle of the nineteenth century. Horns were also used for cups and water bottles, long after the first days of dire want. . . .

It was to the trees, as usual, however, that the pioneer turned for the real outfitting of the family board. The dining table of early America was in reality nothing more than a board. A table the proper size would have been entirely too large for a one-roomed house, and a broad, thick board was therefore substituted, which could be fitted on top of trestles, when meal time came around, and moved out of the way when the meal was finished. Some tables were made with hollows scooped in the board, a foot and a half apart, all around the edge, where the individual trencher would ordinarily have stood.—From "Candle Days," by MARION NICHOLL RAWSON.

Consolation Based on Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW weary, bewildered humanity longs for the comfort that stands by in the test of experience! There are times in everyone's life when human efforts to solace and reassure prove inadequate, and those proffering them yield to a sense of having failed in their loving attempts. Then comes the realization that some power beyond human succor, some divine agency, must be sought and found before relief can be experienced which permanently uplifts and upholds.

What more comforting message could come to the disconsolate than the assurance that the self which seems bowed with remorse or grief, to be lacking in health, home, loved companionship, or success, is not the true self, but a dream. As Christ Jesus declared, heaven itself—complete harmony—has always been at hand; and it may be realized in some degree at any moment by turning resolutely away from the illusion of material sense, to find man's real spiritual self, conscious only of good.

The understanding that reveals our genuine identity is indeed the bringer of harmony. This is the supreme consolation which Christian Science holds out. "Give up your material belief of mind in matter," it bids us in the words of Mary Baker Eddy, "and have but one Mind, even God; for this Mind forms its own likeness" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 216, 217). And Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, concludes the paragraph with this convincing statement: "The loss of man's identity through the understanding which Science confers is impossible; and the notion of such a possibility is more absurd than to conclude that individual musical tones are lost in the origin of harmony."

To seek their true identity in divine Mind's likeness is the quest upon which students of Christian Science have set out; and all along the way, in proportion to the faithfulness of their search, they are gaining proofs of the substantiality of good, and of the unreality of whatever does not represent divine Principle. Their life-ideal is in perfect accord with the Psalmist's view, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." The Science of Mind is the clarion call rousing the age from the dream of material living.

Looking to divine Love's ever present wisdom and largess, and seeking to find our identity in Love's reflection, we learn that the only purpose of Mind is to bless. Conditions, circumstances, and qualities which bear no resemblance to Love's essentials, or purpose and method, cannot be real. Intrinsically differing from the perfection of Principle, they cannot be derived from it, and so have no actual origin and no influence over or part in man's true being. They are counterfeit presentments, which are capable of disproof through the application of Mind's veritable ideas, Life's activity, Love's expression, Truth's omniscience.

All grief, remorse,—affliction of every sort—do they not imply loss? Christian Science nullifies this with the glad tidings (*ibid.*, p. 302), "It is impossible that man should lose aught that is real, when God is all and eternally his." How potent reasoning becomes when there is such a basic change in one's thinking! It is radical, invigorating, for instead of repining over some sense of loss, one fares forth mentally to lay hold upon the substance of imperishable, changeless worth. To use the words of an old hymn, well named "Consolator," Christian Science calls,

"Come, ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish,
Here health and peace are found,
Life, Truth, and Love;
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish;
Earth has no sorrow but Love can remove."

Christian Science is all-reaching, boundless in its compassionate helpfulness. "Where'er ye languish"—in the murk and discord of whatever false, material methods of reasoning and miserable convictions, the consolation of its spiritual facts concerning Mind's all-power and man's true heritage dispels the gloom and reveals to human consciousness Love's blessed realities.

This emergence from the darkness of mere seeming or dreaming to the glad sunlight of actual God-ordained and sustained experience is beautifully illustrated in the healing of a blind man by the Master. Jesus asked him "if he saw ought," after he had undertaken to free him. The man replied, "I see men as trees, walking." "After that he put his hands again upon his eyes, and made him look up: and he was restored, and saw every man clearly." Thus through the compassionate help of the Christ Science we shall look up to divine power, rather than material belief, and learn to see man clearly in God's likeness, having no knowledge of sin or suffering.

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MANY TRADERS CASH IN THEIR PAPER PROFITS

Wide Assortment of Issues on Downgrade—Rails Lead Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The stock market ended the second month of swift recovery with traders actively cashing in their paper profits today.

Rather disappointing reports from the steel industry, and the approach of the Labor Day week-end, accelerated the selling movement, which embraced cotton and wheat as well as stocks.

Successive efforts were made to stem the moderate flurry of selling by bidding up the rails, and speculators for the rise were comparatively successful in the late trading. A number of losses of 1 to 4 points were regained or reduced.

Lackawanna Railroad shot up 7 points in a squeeze of shorts, and such issues as New York Central, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Pennsylvania got up a point or so.

Extreme losses of 2 and 3 points in U. S. Steel and Allied Chemical were cut in half.

The late tone was steady. Transfers were about 3,000,000 shares.

Electric Power Production

Brighter aspects of the day's news included the weekly report of electric power production, showing the first gain for the fourth week of August since 1929. Compared with last year, the recession was 12.3 per cent, contrasted with 12.9 in the previous week. Business was on the decline at this time in 1929, however, and the gain reported today was so small that there was a tendency to withhold judgment.

Copper metal continued its gradual climb, quoted at 5¾ cents, up ⅛ of a cent.

There was an obvious feeling in speculative quarters that it might be well to let the market drift momentarily, giving business a chance to catch up. Standard Statistics in its monthly survey said, "Only in the textile and shoe lines have definite gains been realized, . . . it would require the extension of this occurrence, together with furtherance of the recent upturn in freight car loadings and electric power production, definitely to record a basic departure from the extreme bottom level. . . ."

But there seemed to be no deterioration in Wall Street in the restored confidence in the future, merely a feeling that recovery should not be discounted by the market too far in advance. While steel production sagged under its 14 per cent of capacity level, it was pointed out that a temporary sag in late August might not be important, but what was important was whether it would be able to get up to 30 per cent or better during the next two months.

Bonds React Further

Further reactionary tendencies crept into the bond market today with the most pressure centering on speculative rail issues.

Various carrier loans receded from fractions to 2 or more points at one time, although trading slowed appreciably as bids were lowered. As in the last few sessions, the most erratic moyers were the secondary transportation bonds that had advanced from 100 to more than 300 per cent above their year's lows.

The easiness of the rails was not attributed to any especially depressing news. The St. Louis-San Francisco road, with the aid of the Railroad Credit Corporation, is meeting its interest payments tomorrow, and officials of the company have announced that the reorganization plan has been approved by more than a majority of the stock and bond holders. The Nickel Plate line was also reported considering plans to provide for its maturing issue on Oct. 1.

For the first seven months of this year net earnings of class 1 railroads recorded a decline of 57.8 per cent from the similar period of 1931. Freight car loadings are expected to register improvement for August, however, and there is hope that earnings may continue upward for the rest of the year.

Firmness was indicated by some bonds of Santa Fe, Great Northern and Canadian Pacific. The softer rail issues included some of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Illinois Central and Southern.

The utilities and industrials followed a narrow range. Loans of International Telephone and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron were especially weak. Some of the oils did better.

The United States Government section was quiet. German Government bonds rallied.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 12:05 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Aug. 31	Aug. 30
10	Am & Br	7	7	7	...
1115	Am & Cont	9⅜	8	9⅜	8¾
30	Am Pneu	1	1	1	1
125	Am Pneu pf	3½	3	3	3½
1383	Am T&T	115⅝	112⅝	113⅞	115
255	Amoskeag	6½	6	6½	6¾
65	Big Sanf	18	17	17	19
25	Cal & Hec	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	6
350	Cop Range	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	4
50	East SS	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
125	E G&Fpel	8	8	8	...
40	E G&F pf	66	66	66	65
18	E G&F prpf	66	65	66	65
65	Economy	23	23	23	23
195	Edison Elec	175	170	175	175
185	Em. Asso	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
50	Gen Capital	19	19	19	19
25	Hygrade	18½	18½	18½	19
50	Isle Royale	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
200	La Salle	.55	.55	.55	...
360	Mass Util	3	2¾	3	3
85	Math Alkali	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	19⅛
10	Mergenthal	28	28	28	28
105	Mohawk	14¼	13	13	14
195	Nash	16⅜	15½	16⅛	16⅝
30	NE Tel	106	106	106	108
1925	No Butte	.59	.53	.53	.55
30	Pac Mills	12⅞	12	12⅞	13½
20	Pet Corp	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
25	Pub Util	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
510	Quincy Min	2¼	1¾	1⅞	2¼
60	Shawmut	7½	7½	7½	7½
254	Stone Web	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅞
495	Sull Mach	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
90	Swift Inter	20	20	20	22
570	Swift & Co	10	9½	9¾	10
45	Torrington	35	35	35	35
465	Uni Found	3½	3	3	3
311	Uni Shoe	37¾	36⅜	36⅜	37½
5	US&E Pow	2	2	2	2
420	Uni Gas	4½	3¾	3¾	4⅝
25	Utah Apex	.90	.90	.90	...
4500	Utah Met	.50	.48	.50	.45
300	Util Hyd	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1
52	Walth'm pf	10	10	10	10
125	War Bros	6	5½	5¾	5⅞

BONDS

$3000	E Mass 6s	40	40	40	...
$900	NE Tel 5s	100	100	100	...

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 31	Aug. 30
32¾	10	.3	Preeport Texas	1700	34⅛	32½	33½	34¾
32	3		Fuller 2pf	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
			—G—					
4½	½		Gen Am Inv	400	4	3¾	4	4¼
35⅝	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3600	18½	17⅜	18½	18½
16½	4⅝	1	Gen Asphalt	1400	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11⅝
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	3200	15⅞	15	15	15⅞
8	⅛		Gen Bronze	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4	¼		Gen Cable	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
9½	1½		Gen Cable A	2100	8½	8¼	8½	9½
24¼	3¾		Gen Cable pf	110	24	23	23½	24¼
26⅛	8¼	.40	Gen Electric	42600	21	19¾	20¾	20¾
11½	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2100	11½	10⅜	11⅜	11⅜
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	3500	30½	30	30½	30⅝
3	⅛		Gen Gas & E A	2900	2¼	2	2½	2
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	30	19	19	19	20
41	28	3	Gen Mills	2100	43¾	43	43	43¼
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	44200	16	15¼	15½	15½
87½	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1800	81	79⅝	81	81
6	2½		Gen Out Ad	200	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
6¼	1		Gen Pub Service	2500	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	6¼
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
2	¼		Gen Realty	1300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	9400	19⅞	19	19¼	19¾
3	⅛		Gimbel Bros	4500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
31	8		Gimbel Bros pf	1100	21¾	21⅜	21¾	20¾
8	3½		Glidden	3200	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
8	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	2400	7½	7	7½	7¾
19⅜	8¼	1.80	Gold Dust	3900	18½	17½	18	18½
11½	2¼		Goodrich	18600	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	11⅜
13	7		Goodrich pf	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	31
29¾	5½		Goodyear	22500	28⅞	26¾	28	27⅝
69	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	1400	69	66¼	66¼	69
29	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	11800	27½	26¼	27½	29
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	9200	2⅝	2⅜	2¾	2¾
10⅛	2¾		Granby	1100	9½	8¾	8¾	9½
9¾	3½		Grand Union	1900	8¾	8	8	8⅝
25¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	400	34½	34	34	...
23	14½	1	Grant (WT)	2100	22½	21¾	21¾	22¼
25	5½		Great Nor pf	4900	19	17	19	19
11⅜	2¼		Great West Sug	2200	11½	10⅜	10½	11¼
2⅜	⅛		Grigsby-Grunow	1400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
⅛	⅛		Guantanamo Sug	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
14¼	3		Gulf Mobile pf	100	13	13	13	...
14¾	2½		Gulf States Steel	1400	14¾	10½	14	11
			—H—					
23	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	400	30⅜	20¼	20¾	20
4¼	⅜		Hahn Dept Sto	8900	3⅞	3¼	3½	3¾
25	7⅛		Hahn D S pf	100	26	26	26	...
12	2		Hamilton Watch	90	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
70	22	7	Hanna MA pf	10	62	62	62	...
13	7		Harbison Walker	100	13½	13½	13½	...
5	⅛		Hartman pf	60	9	9	9	9
10	3¾		Hawaiian Pine	400	7½	7	7½	7
2¾	⅛		Hayes Body	1800	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
28⅝	12⅞	2	Hercules Powder	3600	27	24½	24½	27½
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	1400	67	67¼	65½	67¼
81	57	5	Hershey C pf	400	77	75½	77	...
10⅜	7½		Hollander	2900	7¾	6¾	7¾	6¾
12½	7½		Holland Fur	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
131¾	110	9	Homestake M	100	116	116	116	117½
4	1		Houdaille Her B	3300	3¾	3½	3½	2⅞
24⅞	8¾		Houston Oil	2500	23⅛	22½	23¼	24
26⅛	5¼		Howe Sound new	1400	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	1200	12⅞	12	12⅞	13½
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	1300	21⅛	19⅞	19⅞	21⅜
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	9400	8½	7¾	7¾	8¼
15⅝	1½		Hupp Motors		4	3⅞	3¾	4⅛
			—I—					
20	4¾		Ill Central	11600	19⅜	17⅜	19	18½
30	9⅛		Ill Central pf	100	30	30	30	29
40¼	15	4	Ill Central LL	50	40¼	40	40	...
4	⅜		Indian Motor	300	1	1	1	...
38⅜	7½	2	Indus Rayon	9400	31½	30	30	31¾
34	5¼	2	Ingersoll-Rand	3800	38½	37	37½	39½
25¾	10		Inland Steel	800	24⅞	24	24⅞	25½
6¼	3¼		Inspiration Cop	4100	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
8	3¼	.60½	Insurshares Del	1900	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
37	1		Insurshares Md	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
14⅝	2¼		Interboro Rap T	4000	5	4¼	5	5
3½	⅛		Intercon Rpb	1900	2⅝	2½	2⅝	3
5½	1¾		Interlake Iron	500	5½	5½	5½	5½
3¼	¼		Int Agr Corp	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
3¼	¼		Int Agr ppf	100	15	15	15	...
52½	.85		Int Business M	8900	103¼	100	101	105⅛
1¼	.20		Int Carriers	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
3⅞			Int Cement	3400	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12⅜
1⅜			Int Combustion	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
2¼			Int Combus pf	100	11½	11½	11½	...
34½	10¾	1.80	Int Harvester	10600	30¾	28½	29¾	30⅜
3⅜	⅛		Int Hydroelec	4300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
11¼	3½		Int Nickel	11700	10⅝	10	10¼	10½
11½	1⅜		Int Paper 7%	50	10½	10½	10½	10½
4¼	⅛		Int Pap&Pow A	100	4	4	4	4¼
2	¼		Int Pap&Pow B	200	2	2	2	...
1⅜	¼		Int Pap&Pow pf	400	1¾	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1			Int Pap&Pow pf	200	9½	9¾	9¾	9½
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	400	17½	16⅞	17½	17½
19	6½	4	Min SP&SSM ll	100	19	18¾	18¾	...
8½	1¼		Mo Kan & Tex	200	7¾	7½	7¾	8
22⅞	3¼		Mo K&T pf	400	19½	18½	19½	20
11	1½		Mo Pacific	2200	8	7½	8	8¼
26	9½		Mo Pacific pf	300	15¼	13⅝	14¾	14¾
30¾	13¾	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	23¼	22¾	22¾	...
13¾	3½		Montgom Ward	1110	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	12½
1⅜	⅛		Mother Lode	1300	½	½	½	½
1¼	¼		Moto Met Gauge	600	1⅛		1	1
26½	7⅜	2	Motor Products	200	23⅝	22¾	23	23¾
6½	2	1	Motor Wheel	1000	5¼	5	5¼	5
13⅞	2		Mullins Mfg	200	11	9⅝	9⅝	11
27	5		Mullins pf	20	21	21	21	23
9⅞	2⅞		Murray Body	400	5¾	5½	5⅞	6
			—N—					
19⅛	8	1	Nash Motors	4600	16½	15½	16½	16⅛
4	1¼		Nat Acme	200	4	4	4	4
1	⅛		Nat Bel H pf	100	2	2	2	...
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	3100	41½	40⅜	41¾	42
15⅛	6½		Nat Cash Reg	2800	15	14	14¾	14¾
31⅜	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	6700	23¼	22¼	22½	23½
2⅛	¼		Nat Dept Stores	1400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	20	108	108	108	...
105	61	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	90	90	90	90
20¼	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	9400	-10¼	18	18⅞	19
32⅜	13½	1	Nat Steel	1500	29	28¼	29	29½
139⅛	3½		Nat Supply	200	12½	12	12½	12½
14⅞	4½		Nat Surety	800	17	15½	15½	17
10⅞	3½	.60	Nat Tea	100	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9¾
8⅞	2½		Nevada Cons Cop	1800	8½	7¾	8½	8½
6	1⅝		Newton Steel	800	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
36⅝	8¾		NY Central	18400	29½	26¾	29½	28
9½	1½		NY Chi & StL	1800	7¾	7½	7¾	8¼
15⅝	2		NY C & StL	1000	12¾	12	12¾	12¾
127½	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	7000	119½	111	119½	110
33¼	½		NY Investors	800	3¾	3	3	3½
21⅝	6		NY N H & H	6700	24	22½	23½	22¾
78⅝	12		NY NH & H pf	200	40	40	40	41½
10½	3⅜		NY Ont & W	1100	10	9	10	9⅞
6¼	1¾		NY Shipbldg	800	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
20¼	10⅜	.50	Noranda M	3600	19⅜	18⅝	19¼	19
135	58	8	Norfolk & West	100	108	108	108	110⅝
78	65	4*	Norfolk & W pf	300	107	106½	106½	...
40⅜	13¾	10a	North American	2800	38¼	36⅛	38	39
4½	1¼		No Am Aviation	3000	4¾	3⅝	4⅜	4
86½	49	6	No Am Edison pf	100	86	86	86	86½
23½	5½		Northern Pacific	200	21¾	20	20⅝	20⅝
30½	15	3	Northwestern Tel	40	33	33	33	33
2⅜	¾		Norwalk Tire	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
			—O—					
11	5	.20c	Ohio Oil	200	10¼	9¾	10	10¼
4	½		Oliver Farm Eq	400	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
9⅜	3		Oppenheim Col	100	7	7	7	7½
14¼	3¼		Orpheum Circ pf	60	11½	11½	11½	11½
12½	1.50		Otis Elevator	1230	18½	17½	17½	18½
6¾	1¼		Otis Steel	800	6½	6	6⅜	6⅝
18½	3½		Otis Steel ppf	870	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝	17¾
44⅞	26	4	Outlet Co	1600	35½	35½	35½	...
27½	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
			—P—					
3	1		Pacific Coast	100	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
37	16½	2	Pacific Gas&El	1400	32¾	30	31½	32½
47½	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	1700	46	44¼	45	46¼
14	3½		Pacific Mills	200	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
104¾	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	300	85½	85½	85½	85¾
5¼	1½	.40	Packard Motor	15400	4½	3⅜	3⅞	4⅛
13	7¼	.40	Pan-Am Pet B	200	12	12	12	...
11½	1½	10½b	Paramount Pub	27600	7¼	6⅝	6¾	7¼
9	2		Park & Tilford	200	9¼	9	9¼	9
1½	⅜		Park Utah	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
1¼	⅛		Pathe Exchange	100	1	1	1	1
33¾	16	1	Penick & Ford	200	28½	26	26	26
2½			Penn Dixie Cem	200	2½	2	2	2¾
6	3½		Penn Dixie C pf	200	7¼	7	7¼	...
34½	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	1300	23½	22	22¼	23½
91	60		Pennsey (JC) pf	300	80	80	80	86
23¾	6½		Pennsylvania RR	7800	19¾	18½	19½	18½
121	3	5	Peoples GasLt&C	1800	86¾	84¾	85	86½
26	3½		Pere Marq pf	10	15	15	15	...
26	3¼		Pere Marq ppf	600	20	18½	20	18
7½	7		Petroleum	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
11⅜	3⅞		Phelps Dodge	4100	11	9⅞	10⅜	10½
41	18	3	Phila Co 6%	300	38½	38	38	38⅝
7⅜	2		Phila & Reading	2800	7½	6	6⅞	6⅞
7½	2		Philipp Pet	1100	7¾	7	7¾	7¾
9¼	3½		Phoenix Hosiery	20	8¼	7½	7½	8½
2	¼		Pierce Oil	200	⅝	½	½	⅝
10⅝	3		Pitts Coal	300	9	7½	9	9
40	14		Pitts Coal pf	200	27	27	27	29
2⅝	⅝		Pitts United	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
40	14		Pitts United pf	20	38⅞	35¼	37½	38⅝
6½	1½		Poor & Co B	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
13½	1¼		Postal Tel pf	1300	12½	12⅜	12½	13½
4	¾		Pressed Steel Car	1300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
11	2⅜		Pressed Stl C pf	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	10
42⅜	19⅞	2	Procter & Gam	1300	33⅜	31¾	32½	32½
103	81	5	Procter & G pf	10	95	95	95	...
1⅜	⅛		Prod & Refiners	200	1	⅞	⅞	1
60	28	3.20	Public Service	4800	51½	49½	51	51¼
89½	62	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	89½	89½	89½	87
114	93½	7	Pub Serv 7%	300	111	111	111	...
1	½		Pure Oil	1300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
80	50		Pure Oil pf	10	77	77	77	77
15⅞	4⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	400	12	11⅛	11¼	12½
			—R—					
10⅜	2½		Radio Corp Amer	38100	9⅞	9½	9⅜	9⅞
18⅞	3⅜		Radio pf B	8000	17⅛	16½	17⅛	17⅜
5	1½		Radio-Keith-O	500	5½	5⅜	5½	5¾
12¼	4⅜	.80	*Raybestos Man	4800	12¾	11¾	12½	12
48	9½	1	Reading	500	47½	42	45¾	44
6	1	2	Reading 2pf	600	30	30	30	...
10	2		Real Silk Hosiery	500	8	7¼	8	7⅝
20	7		Real Silk H pf	200	26½	26½	26½	...
1¼	⅛		Reis & Co	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5¼	1¾		Reis & Co pf	50	6½	6½	6½	5¾
7	1		Remington Rand	5000	6¾	5¾	6	6½
29	4		Rem Rand 1pf	400	28⅞	27	27	29
11½	1½		Rem Rand 2pf	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
3⅜	1½		Reo Motors	300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
10½	1⅞		Republic I&S	12300	9¾	9	9	10
25	5		Repub I&S pf	500	23½	22	22¼	24
4½	1		Revere Cop&Br	400	5¼	4	5¼	4½
10⅜	5⅝	1	Reynolds Metal	1000	10	8⅝	9¼	10
1⅜	⅛		Richfield Oil	400	1	⅞	1	1
3½	1¾		Rio Grande Oil	1000	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
9½	1½		Rossia In Co Am	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
23	12½	.80½e	Royal Dutch	100	21½	21½	21½	22
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	5	Safeway Stores	1500	51⅜	49⅞	51	51⅜
98	69	7	Safeway S 7%	400	97	96¾	96¾	98
15¾	4⅜		St Joseph Lead	2400	15½	14	15	14¾
6⅝	1		StL & S F	1400	4⅜	3⅞	4	4
2	1		StL S F pf	500	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
20½	9		StL S'western pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
7⅜	1¼		Saavge Arms	300	6½	6	6	6⅜
42	18	1.40‡	Scott Paper	20	30	30	30	...
½	⅛		Seaboard Air L	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
16½	6¾	.40	Seaboard Oil	10000	15⅞	14⅜	14⅝	15
37⅞	9⅞		Sears Roebuck	11400	23⅝	22⅛	23	24
3	⅛		Second Nat Inv	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
⅞	⅛		Seneca Cop	300	1	⅞	1	1
5¾	1⅝		Servel Inc	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
12¾	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	300	10	9¾	10¼	10¼
7⅛	2½		Shell Union Oil	2800	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	6⅞
50⅛	18		Shell Un Oil pf	400	50¾	48¾	49¾	50¼
1⅛	⅛		Shubert Theater	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13	2¾		Simmons	1000	11¾	11⅛	11½	11½
5½	2⅜		Skelly Oil	100	5	5	5	5
32	12		Skelly Oil pf ww	200	32	30½	32	32
15	3¾		Sloss Shemfield	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	...
27	6		Sloss Shef-pf	80	27	25½	27	27
4½	2¾		Snider Packing	100	4	4	4	4½
11⅞	5¼	.80	Socony Vacuum	12400	11⅞	11	11	11⅜
32⅞	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	1000	28⅞	27½	27½	28¼
37⅝	6½		Southern Pacific	10100	24½	22½	24	23¼
17⅜	4½		So P Rico Sugar	1000	18	17	17⅜	16⅞
109	86½	8	So P R Sug pf	10	110½	110½	110½	108¾
22	3		Southern Ry pf	200	18¾	17½	18¾	18½
22	3		Southern Ry st	200	18¾	17½	18¾	18½
48½	28	6	Spang Chal p	10	29	29	29	...
3½	1		Sparks Withing	400	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
10	8	.60	Spencer Kellogg	100	10	10	10	...
6⅝	5		Spicer Mfg	100	7	7	7	...
16¼	9½	3	Spicer pf	100	16	16	16	16¼
29½	8¾	1.20	Stand Brands	12000	16¾	16	16¼	16⅜
34¼	7⅜	2	Stand Gas & El	4200	24	22¾	23¾	24½
41¾	9¼	4	*Stand G&E pf	400	37¾	36¾	36¾	38½
62½	21	6	Stand G&E 6% pf	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	...
75	28	7	Stand G&E 7% pf	300	68	65	65	...
2¼	¼		Stand Investing	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
30⅝	15¼	2	Stand Oil Calif	1000	29	27½	29	29
16½	7		Stand O

QUICK UPWARD MOVEMENT IN WOOL VALUES

Prices 25 to 30 Per Cent Higher Than They Were Month Ago

Wool values have surged upward in the last 30 days with almost unparalled strength, for so brief a period of recovery. Values are easily 25 to 30 per cent higher than they were at the first of the month, on the average. The trend of values, moreover, still is against the buyer.

Strictly staple graded fine Ohio delaine or territory wools of the best type are quotable at 45-47 cents, clean basis.. Best fine and fine medium staple wools of territory type are quotable at 43-45 cents and good to choice French combing wools at 40-43 cents, while average to good wools of French combing type are quotable at 37-40 cents, and very nondescript wools at 35 cents or better, clean basis.

Half-blood combing territory wools of the good to choice types are bringing readily 42-43 cents, clean basis, and even up to 45 cents is said to have been paid for very choice wools, while average combing wools readily command 40 cents. Ohio half-blood combing has been sold at 19 cents in the grease and is held by some houses at 20 cents.

Medium Wools Active

Medium wools have been relatively in better request than fine wools in the last week or so. Bright fleece quarter combing has been sold this week as high as 20 cents, and similar wools could have been bought at 13 cents readily at the first of the month.

Territory quarter-blood combing wools have been sold at 35 cents, clean basis, while three-eighths territory combing has realized 38@39 cents, clean basis, and Ohio-Michigan types of three-eighths combing wools are quoted firm at 19@20 cents, in the grease, with many houses refusing to consider less than 20 cents. Low quarter-blood combing has been sold at 16 and is held at 17 cents, with common and braid wools very scarce and held at 18 cents.

Woolen wools have moved more readily also. Large lines of gray B supers have been sold within the last few days and light gray Bs have been sold without difficulty at 25 cents and are held now at 26@27 cents.

Choice white scoured B lamb wools are held firmly at 34@37 cents, while A supers which were sold some 10 days ago at 37@38 cents have been sold this week at 45@48 cents according as the wool was good or choice. Double A supers were sold at 50 cents and fine New Mexican scoured wools are held usually at 45@47 cents according to the wool.

Noils are steady, although not showing an advancing tendency in the face of increasing production by the worsted mills, although wastes are inclined to advance, on account of their scarcity and a better demand.

Carpet wools are in slightly better demand, although the market for the finished fabric has not shown any marked improvement yet.

Mohair continues to move rather moderately, and prices keep about steady on the basis of 12@14 cents for good lots of adult hair, demand being chiefly from the woolen mills for broken hair both scoured and greasy.

Clearing Movement in West

In the West, there has been a clearing movement in the last week or 10 days of more than minor proportions and much of the wool which had been held back for higher prices by the growers and bankers has now been moved. Wools which were selling early in the season at 28 to 30c, clean landed basis, have been fetching 35 to 36c, clean basis, landed in Boston. Medium wools in Ohio and Michigan have been sold recently at 15 to 16c f. o. b. cars and in Ohio, in the fine wool sections, 15 to 16c has been paid for good to choice wools.

Prices in all world markets are distinctly better. In the sale in Sydney, this week, at the opening of the Australian season, prices were up about 15 per cent from the closing rates in June, reflecting the more optimistic trend of prices in England and in the continental markets. England, France and Japan were eager bidders for wool at the opening Monday and yesterday.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
Sept (old)	.53½	.53½	.51¾	.52⅛	—1⅜
December	.57⅜	.57⅝	.55¾	.56⅜	— ⅞
May	.62¼	.62½	.60⅞	.61⅝	— ⅜
Sept (new)	.62⅝	.62½	.61¾	.61¾	— ⅝
Corn					
September	.31	.31⅜	.30	.30¼	—1¼
December	.34¼	.34⅜	.33¼	.33⅝	— ¾
May	.39½	.39⅝	.38⅜	.38¾	— ⅝
Oats					
September	.17¾	.17¼	.16¾	.17⅛	—.3⅜
December	.19¾	.19¾	.19½	.19¼	— ⅛
May	.22⅝	.22⅝	.22¼	.22¼	— ¼
Lard					
September				5.15	—.10
October				5.15	—.10
January				5.12	—.30

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.57¾	.55¼	.55⅞	—1⅛
December	.59	.56⅞	.57½	—1
May	.63	.61⅜	.62	—1

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.47⅞	.46¼	.46⅝	—1
December	.50½	.49¼	.49¾	— ⅞
May	.54½	.53½	.53¾	— ⅞

DIVIDENDS

International Shoe Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Perfect Circle Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Gorton Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Hercules Powder Company ordered a quarterly payment of 37½ cents a share, payable Sept. 24 to stock of record Sept. 13. This places the stock on a $1.50 annual dividend basis, compared with $2 previously.

Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation declared a dividend of 40 cents on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

International Shoe Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15. In previous quarters the company paid 75 cents.

W. T. Grant Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34	33
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	30⅛	29½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	23	20¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	90⅛	89
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '36	45	45
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	44⅛	42½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78¼	78¼
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	71⅛	70
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	80	79¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	3¾	3
Amer Smeltingg 5s '47	92	91⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105¼	104¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅜	103⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101⅞	101⅜
Amer T&T 5s '65	101⅛	101¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¼	106
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91	91
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	82	81
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	38½	38½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77⅛	77⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74⅝	72
Associated Oil 6s '35	102¾	102¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82	81½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91½	91
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91	91
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	78	78
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	79¼	78
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82	82
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	74½	74⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	68	67
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	43	40
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	53	52¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	73¾	73
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	89¾	89¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	51⅝	51½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	61	60
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104½	104½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94	94
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	91
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	70	70
Boston & Maine 5s '55	74	74
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16	16
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104	104
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf '68	85½	85¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102⅛	102
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100	100
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	100⅞	100¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	61	60½
Bur Cr N 5s '34	70¼	66½
Bush Term con 5s '55	60	60
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	160	160
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	69¼	69¼
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	93	93
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87⅞	86¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	87½	87½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	87⅞	87⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87	87
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	87	86⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	89⅜	88⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	92¾	92¼
Can North 4½s '35	97⅜	97⅜
Can North deb 7s '40	103¼	102⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	71⅞	71
Can Pacific 4½s '46	83	83
Can Pacific 4½s '60	80	80
Can Pacific 5s '44	88	87½
Can Pacific 5s '54	82¼	82¼
Can South 5s A '62	90⅛	90
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	36⅛	36
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	79	79
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	32⅞	32⅞
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	34¼	33¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72	72
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82¼	82¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	70	70
Certainteed 5½s '48	45	45
Ches Corp 5s '47	66½	65½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94¼	93½
Ches & O 4½s B	84½	84½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	84	84
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	91⅞	91⅞
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	19	18
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103	102⅞
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52	51⅞
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	56	55
Chicago Ind So 4s	68½	68½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	69	69
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	12¼	10¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	34	32½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	63	63
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	38	37
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	31¾	30
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	41	41
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	70½	69¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	45½	44
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	41¾	40
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	30	28
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	51½	50¾
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	43	29⅞
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96½	96½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103	102
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	109¾	109¼
Chicago & W Ind 4s '52	67	67
Childs Co 5s '43	36	35½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	93	92
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2030	98	98
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	76	76
Clev Un Term 5s '73	80	80
Colonial Oil 6s '38	45	43
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	83	83
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	60	60
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	84½	84
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	84	84
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	84¼	84
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	88⅜	88⅜
Com Credit Co 6s '34	98½	98½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94½
Con Gas 5s '57	98¼	98
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100¾	100¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	94¾	94½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105	104½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	32	30
Container Corp 6s '46	49	49
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	84¾	84¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	80	80
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	67½	67
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	5¼	5
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82½	82
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95½	95
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	86½	86½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	87½	87½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	50½	50
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	24	22
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	28	28½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	86½
Dold Packing 6s '42	75	75
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¼	100
Duquesne P&L 4½s B '57	100½	100½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75½	75½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	41	41
Erie RR ref 5s '67	34½	33
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	55	55
Erie RR gen 5s '75	35¾	33
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	85	85
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	77½	77½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	53½	50
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ctfs	5½	5
Fla East Coast 5s '74	7	7
Gen Bak Co 5½s '46	96¼	96¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	65¼	64¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅝	102½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	5¼	5⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	59½	57
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	84	83
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	83	83
Gould Coupler 6s '40	13	11
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101	100¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	102¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	62	61
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	61	60½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	84½	82¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	45
Hudson Coal 5s '62	46½	46
Hudson & Man adj 1n 5s '57	59	57
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	94¾	84⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	103½	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¾	104
Ill Central 4s '52	63½	62
Ill Central 4s '53	52	51⅞
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	65¼	65¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	44	44
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	49	48½
Ill Cteel deb 4½s '40	98⅛	98¼
Ind Limestone 6s '41	11	11
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	85	85
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51½	49¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8½	8⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8½	8⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47	46¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s stfa '66	47	46
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	24½	24
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	63	62
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 ctfs	23	23
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	72	71½
Int & Nor 5s C '56	32	32
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	38	38
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	11	11
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	54	54
Int Paper 6s '55	28	27
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	40½	40½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	43	42½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	51½	48
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	46⅜	45¼
Inv Equity Corp 5s '48 B	83	83
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	55	51
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	65	65
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	97	96½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	64½	64
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87¾	87½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	86½	86½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	74½	74
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	88	88
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	76	75¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	93	93
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	71	71
Laclede Gas 5½s D	69¼	69¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	9¾	9¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	51½	51⅜
Loews Inc 6s '41	88	88
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	40	38
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101½	101½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	75¾	75¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	80	80
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	26¼	24½
Marion Steam S 6s	52½	52½
Meade 6s '45 ww	55	50½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97½	97½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	85	84½
Metro Water 5½s '50	63⅜	63⅜
Met Ws 4s '38	19¾	19⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94¾	94½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	85	85
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	26¼	24½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	46	44⅝
Min StP & SSM 5s gtd	60	60
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	63	63
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	64	64
Mo K & T 4½s '78	69	69
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	76	75
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	25	23
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	38¾	38¼
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	36¼	34½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	36	35
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	36¾	35
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	24	23
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	4½	4
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	90¾	89
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53⅞	53⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	92½	91½
Nat Steel 5s	81¾	81
Newberry 5½s	80	80
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87⅞	87½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '50	99⅛	99⅛
N O T & M 5s B '54	37	35½
N O T & M 5½s '54	39½	39¼
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	76	75½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	82¾	82½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	56	54
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	61¾	60½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	77¼	75
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	70¾	70⅝
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	78	78
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	32	30
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	38½	35
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	62½	60¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51	70	70
NY Dock Co 5s '38	50	50
NY Edison 5s '51 C	104¾	104½
NY Edison 5s '44	104⅝	104½
NY Edison rf 6½s '41	110¾	110¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	70	70
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	88	87¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	45	45
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '93	53⅜	53⅜
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2	2
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	98½	98½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	97	96
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105	105
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¾	101¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	50	50
Norf Southern rfg A '61	12⅜	11
Norf & W con 4s '96	93	92
Norf & W div 4s '44	91½	91½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	35	34⅞
North Am Co 5s '61	86⅜	85½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	85½	84½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pacific 4s '97 reg	78½	78½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61	60⅞
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85	84½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	74	74
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	83½	83
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99¾	99⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103½	103½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	80	80
Otis Steel 6s '41	43¾	43½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	39¼	39
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	16	16
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	42	41
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	9	9
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87¾	87½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	66⅛	65½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	84	84
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	90	89¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100⅛	100⅛
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	48½	48½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	64	62½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	57½	57½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	75⅝	75⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	92⅛	92⅛
Phil & Read S&I 5s '73	68	68
Phil & Read C&O 6s '49	54	53¾
Phil Railway 4s '37	25	25
Pitts & West V Ry 4½s '60 C	45	45
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53 B	63	63
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	62½	60⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	37	35½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93	92½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	100¼	100¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	85	85
Pure Oil 5½s '40	81	81
Purity Baking 5s '48	72	72
Read rfg 4½s A '97	83½	83½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	81	80½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	67⅞	67½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	79½	79½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25	25
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	45½	45½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	63½	61
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	16¼	15
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	15	14½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	18	17⅞
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	49	48
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	49½	49½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	10	10
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	4¾	4¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	40½	40½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85½	85
Shell Union 5s '47	84	84
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84	84
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95½	95½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102½	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100¼	100⅛
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	77	77
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	84	84
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	57¾	57¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	56	56
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	84	84
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	39	38½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	50	50
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	53½	52
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	40	39⅞
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	95
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	21	21
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	99
Terr RR Asso StL 4½s '39	96	96
Texas Corp 5s '44	93	92½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	52	52
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	65	65
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48½	48½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28	27
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	29	29
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94½	93¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85½	85½
United Biscuit 6s '42	95¾	95⅝
US Rubber Co 5s '47	58½	56¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	84	82⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	38	38
Util Pow & Lt 4½s '47	43	40½
Vanadian 5s '41	53	51
ViVrginia El Pow 5s	98¼	98¼
Virginia Ry 5s '62	92	91½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100½	100½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	12½	12½
Wabash RR 5s 1s '76	12¾	12½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	12½	12½
Wabash R R5s D '80	12½	12½
Walworth 6s '45	35	32½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	36	33
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104¼	104¼
Warnere Bros Pict 6s '39	31	30½
Warren Bros 6s '41	56	55
Washington W P 5s '39	100⅜	100¼
West Shore 4s 2361	78¼	78¼
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99½
Western Maryland 4s '52	58½	58
Western Pacific 5s A '46	43	42
Western Union 5s '51	67½	67½
Western Union col 5s '38	84¾	84½
Western Union 6½s '36	91	90
Western Union 5s '60	68	68
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	72	72
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅜	102¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	44	44
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	34¾	34
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	73	71
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	73	73

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug 31	Last Aug 30
3½s '47	100.28	100.21	100.28	100.26
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.15	101.14	101.15	101.15
1st 4¼s '38	103.8	103.6	103.8	103.6
4th 4¼s reg	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2
US 3s '55	96.26	96.21	96.25	96.23
US 3½s '49	97.30	97.27	97.30	97.30
US 3¾s '43 March	100.15	100.15	100.15	100.16
US 3¾s '43 June	100.20	100.16	100.20	100.16
US 3¾s '47	100.16	100.16	100.16	100.16
US 3s¾ '56	102.	101.31	102.	102.1
US 4s 554	104.1	104.	104.1	104.1
US 4¼s '52	107.18	107.15	107.18	107.8

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	27½	26
Akershus 5s '63	68	68
Argentine Gov 5s '45	48	48
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	39½	39¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	44½	44
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45	44
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	44	44
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	44½	44
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	44½	44
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	44½	43½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	45¼	44
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	44¾	44
Australia 4½s '56	70½	69¾
Australia 5s '55	78½	77¼
Australia 5s '57	78½	77¾
Austria (Gov) 6s '43	86¾	86¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	33¼	33¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	45¼	44¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96⅝	96
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104¾	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104¾	104⅜
Berlin (City) 6s '58	32½	32½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	33½	33½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43½	43½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	29	29
Bogota (City) 8s '45	19	19
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	7	7
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17½	17⅜
Bremen 7s '35	48	48
Brisbane 5s '57	63	63
Brisbane 5s '58	63¾	63⅜
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28	28
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	24¾	24
Bulgaria 7½s '68	26¼	26½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98⅝	98¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	84¾	84½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	9½	99½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	11	11
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10¾	10⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	10⅜	10⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	11½	11½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	16⅜	16⅜
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	39	39
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	28	28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	38½	38
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	38¾	38
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	68	68
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	73¼	73¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	13½	13
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	33	33
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	26¾	26¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	45¾	45⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	15½	14¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	71¼	70½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	85	85
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83½	81¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	60½	60
Finland 5½s '58	60¾	60
Finland (Rep 6s '45	65½	65½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	72	72
Finnish A 6½s '54	59	59
French (Rep) 7s '49	113¼	113¼
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	42	41
German 7s '49	69¼	68¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	45¼	45
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s JJuly '60	43¼	43¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	44	44
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	48	48
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	31½	31
Germ El Pow '53	45

TEXAS VOTERS AWAIT OFFICIAL PRIMARY COUNT

McAdoo Leads in California—Smith and Blease in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 31—Texas voters who have waited since the polls closed last Saturday for a decision in what is called the closest primary gubernatorial race in the State's history, were advised yesterday that an official count by the Texas election bureau will be necessary to determine whether Gov. Ross S. Sterling or Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson is to be the Democratic nominee.

With almost 950,000 votes counted by the election bureau on the third day of tabulating, Mrs. Ferguson was given a lead of about 2000 votes. A few hundred scattering votes were yet to be reported though not enough to change materially the standings of the two candidates, and the election bureau announced that an official count would be forthcoming on Sept. 12.

Since the first tabulations of the bureau Saturday night the positions of the candidates have been reversed five times with neither candidate ever gaining a substantial lead.

Intense interest has been engendered by the closeness of the contest and the issues. It is declared to be wholly possible that a large block of the Sterling supporters, who feel that their cause is that of responsible government, will bolt their party's ticket if Mrs. Ferguson is nominated and join forces with the Republicans and the dry element of the State to elect a Republican Governor. Heretofore nomination on the Democratic ticket has been tantamount to election in Texas state contests.

Governor Sterling trailed Mrs. Ferguson by 105,000 votes in the July primary and his remarkable climb into an approximate tie with her in Saturday's runoff is considered the outstanding feature of this election. Another feature is the gain in strength shown by the dry forces of the State who, in addition to backing Governor Sterling in his intensive campaign for responsible government swept to victory two of their three candidates for congressman at large.

Mr. George B. Terrell and Mr. Sterling P. Strong were nominated for two places on the congressional ticket. Mr. Joseph Weldon Bailey Jr., son of the one-time United States Senator from Texas, was the wet candidate to win nomination.

Smith and Blease Leading for Senator

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31 (AP)—Senator E. D. Smith and former Senator Cole L. Blease, once before political enemies and once colleagues in the United States Senate, apparently will fight over again a battle they waged in 1914 for the Democratic senatorial nomination from South Carolina.

Mr. Smith, known to thousands as "Cotton Ed," and Mr. Blease, stormy petrel of South Carolina politics since he was old enough to vote, led a field of four candidates in yesterday's primary. They will enter a second race two weeks hence to decide the nominee.

The vote compiled from unofficial returns from 1295 of the State's 1446 precincts was: Smith, 86,150. Blease, 72,810.

McAdoo Wins Big Lead For Senate in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Victory for Mr. William G. McAdoo, war-time Secretary of the Treasury, who is seeking the California Democratic United States senatorial nomination, and a threat of defeat for Senator Samuel Shortridge for renomination on the Republican side marked the returns early today from the State primary election.

State Senator Tallant Tubbs of San Francisco, a "dripping wet," had a lead of 20,326 over Senator Shortridge, stanch supporter of the Administration, in returns from 8924 precincts out of 10,531 in the State.

Mr. McAdoo, who started his political comeback campaign after aiding Speaker John N. Garner to victory in the California presidential primary and later helping to swing the California and Texas votes in the Democratic national convention to Roosevelt, had a virtually indestructible lead over the four other Democratic contenders. In 8891 precincts he led his nearest competitor by 90,609 votes.

Soviet Sees Double Uses for Nitrates

(Continued from Page 1)

Regarding the last of these products a foreign expert remarked:

"It's a mighty good fertilizer in peace time—and a mighty good explosive in war time."

Just as an imaginative eye might see potential tanks behind the heavy caterpillar tractors of Cheliabinsk and potential shells and other munitions behind the "Soviet Krupp's" which is nearing completion in the shape of the Ural Machine-Building Plant in Sverdlovsk, so the chemical productive powers of Berezniki have distinct military significance.

The director of the Berezniki plant, Mr. M. A. Granovsky, received me in his office and briefly outlined the history and construction possibilities of the factory. He was a bulldog type of man, with a heavy protruding jaw that expressed iron will and determination, and one was not surprised to hear that he had served with distinction in the Red Army during the civil war. The Communist ex-commander is often to be found as a Soviet "captain of industry" in this period of intensive industrial building.

"The first half of the plant, which was started in April can produce 200,000 tons of chemical fertilizers a year," said Mr. Granovsky. "When the second part is finished, as it will be in the latter part of 1933, the productive capacity of the plant can be brought up to 500,000 tons.

"Our location is quite advantageous, because we are in the vicinity of the Solikamsk potash mines and of the Kizel coal region, which supplies us with coke. The Kama is a good source of water supply and also a main artery of water communication with the eastern part of Russia and with the Valley of the Volga.

Need Is for Trained Men

"Our main difficulties are in the field of technique. While we have enough engineers and workers, so far as numbers are concerned, the training leaves something to be desired, because the production is along very new lines. Therefore, we are glad to have the technical aid of English and American firms which have been coöperating with us up to the present time. We are also giving our own men special additional training as rapidly as possible."

The Nitrogen Engineering Company of New York has been an important factor in the building of the Berezniki plant, and the director of this company, Col. Frederick Pope, recently signed an agreement with the Soviet authorities extending technical aid to the Soviet chemical industry until 1936. The Nitrogen Engineering Company furnished blueprints for Berezniki, and has had its engineers on the spot supervising construction and the early stages of operation.

Mr. William Baxter, of Maine, chief engineer of the Nitrogen Engineering Company in Russia, showed me the various departments of the ammonia production part of the plant which was especially in charge of the American firm, and explained the chemical operations by which nitrogen, extracted from the air, combined with other substances and passed through a series of conversion, compression, purification and synthesis operations, finally appears in the form of liquid ammonia, which, in turn, serves as the basis for ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate.

Not a Bed of Roses

During my talk with Mr. Baxter I realized that it is no sinecure to be partially responsible for the operation of a newly completed Soviet plant. One moment a telephone call announced that one of the large compressors had broken down. A few minutes later word came that the steam supply had failed, with the result that production had to be suspended for the time being.

Although the ammonia departments were technically equipped to produce 100 tons of this product daily the steam supply was so erratic and irregular that this figure was rarely reached. I asked one foreign engineer what was the trouble with the boiler plant where the steam supply originates. "Write down everything you can imagine that could go wrong with a boiler plant, and I don't think you'll mention anything that didn't happen here," was the somewhat grim and dry response.

The three operating boilers were of excellent English make, but they had extremely hard and inept usage during the short time of their operation. Sometimes the water was allowed to fall too low, with the result that some of the tubes burned out. Sometimes the pipes were clogged with ashes and cinders.

The boiler plant seemed to be the weak spot of the Berezniki works just at present; but conversation with foreign specialists revealed many other difficulties: roofs that fell in from hasty and imperfect construction, storage tanks that leaked, pipes that were made largely of wood, for lack of sufficient metal, with consequent injury to their durability.

Have Far Yet to Go

Berezniki has already experienced more than a normal share of accidents, with several fatalities among Russians and one among German specialists who are employed at the plant. There seemed to be some apprehension about the winter, when the freezing cold may expose other weak spots in the construction.

In short, Berezniki, like other new Soviet enterprises, is most overwhelmingly impressive when seen from a respectful distance or described on paper. When one examines, however superficially, into the actual problems of operation, one is apt to find that the two and a half years which were spent in building the first part of the Berezniki works must be followed by another period, which may possibly last much longer, before the Russian engineers and workers have fully mastered the problems of manufacturing synthetic chemicals.

This is not to belittle the big constructive achievement which is represented by the erection here in the remote North Ural of a plant that in productive capacity takes a high place among similar enterprises throughout the world. But construction is one thing and effective operation is another, and Soviet experience has shown that the gap between them can be pretty wide.

Farm Bureau Head Seeks End to Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

hands of farmers themselves, without requiring any subsidy from the Government."

Armistice Quiets Iowa Sector in Farm Strike

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 31 (AP)—An armistice yesterday quieted this sector of the Farmer's Holiday Association's struggle for higher agricultural prices, but near Omaha, Neb., and Sioux Falls, S. D., it flared out in renewed vigor.

Mayor Metcalfe of Omaha ordered city officials to break up a truck blockade established just outside the city limits, and Sheriff McDonald swore in 20 deputies to push picket lines outside a three-mile limit over which the city, by a charter provision, has jurisdiction.

Ten highways in Sioux Falls were picketed by farmers who hoped to get, by preventing marketing of milk, an increase of 50 cents or $1.75 a hundredweight. Nearly a month's negotiations preceded beginning of this "strike" today.

Sioux Falls milk distributors made deliveries from supplies on hand but they expected this amount to be exhausted soon.

Dealers in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, fearing that a similar move would affect them, agreed to raise the price of milk from $1.40 to $2.00 a hundredweight.

Peace and order supplanted near riots and apprehension that marked the nonselling campaign here Monday. Sheriffs' deputies and drivers conducted a major offensive against the strongest groups of picketers during the morning. Their success led to a cessation of practically all picketing on highways into the capital city.

One Nebraska County Is Cleared of Picketing

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 31 (AP)—Mr. Charles McDonald, sheriff of Douglas County, today said "there was not a single farmer picket on the mornways of Douglas County this morning." The sheriff, following orders of Gov. Charles Bryan and Mayor R. L. Metcalfe, last night broke up all picket camps in the county without violence.

More than a score of trucks were stopped yesterday by farmers who permitted perishable produce to enter the city. Stock, milk, eggs and poultry trucks were turned back, although some truckers later entered the city by other routes.

The milk price dispute between the Omaha dairies and the Nebraska-Iowa Coöperative Milk Producers' Association drew nearer to a settlement when one of the large dairies signed a contract with the producers. The dairy agreed to pay $1.80 base price.

Yesterday two other large dairies announced they would pay that price, an increase of about 40 cents. The retail price will be raised from 6 to 9 cents.

Bean Farmers Seek Rise

OWOSSO, Mich., Aug. 31 (AP)—Mr. James N. McBride, member of the State Legislature, announced yesterday that a movement looking toward the establishment of a "gentlemen's agreement" among all Michigan bean farmers to hold their 1932 crop for a price of $2.50 a hundredweight would be started at a meeting in Corunna, Mich., Sept. 10.

The price to be sought, he said, is $1 more than beans now are bringing in the market. He said the movement had "no element of a strike" but that it was expected to be the forerunner of a drive to raise prices of all raw materials.

Milk Prices Protested

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 31 (AP)—Four hundred Hamilton County farmers have signified that they would rather feed their milk to hogs or dump it than sell it at the reduced prices paid by Indianapolis milk pools. After voicing this feeling yesterday at a protest meeting here they selected a committe to urge dairymen of other counties adjoining Marion County (Indianapolis) to organize for a higher milk price.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment. Everyday Assortment. Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary, large commission; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-7, Fitchburg, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

ONLY 50c returnable deposit starts you selling Guaranteed Hosiery at big profits; buy lowest cost; sell below store prices. LENOX "D", 366 5th Avenue, New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE SALESLADIES Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission, part time permitted. HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment big value; everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
APARTMENTS AT
THE ELIOT
A home Atmosphere
Convenience of Location
A Reasonable Rental
offer Charge
Modern Fireproof Construction
Elimination of Needless Household Cares
Dining Room Open in September
HENDERSON & ROSS
Office—370 Commonwealth Avenue
Commonwealth 1484
209 Washington Street, Boston
Lafayette 3650
1320 Beacon Street, Brookline
Aspinwall 5500

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave. Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED CHOICE 1-2-3 room suites, latest improvements; $30 up. Kenmore 2279, Boston, Mass.

BROOKLINE APARTMENTS
Best residential section; 6 to 8 rooms, 2 baths, showers and sun parlors; $90 up. TAFF & CO., Brookline, Mass. Longwood 4400.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites 1, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent reasonable. Apply to superintendent on premises, or
CHAS E. CUSHING
209 Washington Street Lafayette 7040

SIX nice rooms, bath, porch, garage, all improvements; near station; rent reasonable. H. K. WEIS, 38 Burnett St., Maplewood, N. J. So. Orange 2-8365.

TAPPAN TERRACE—BROOKLINE, MASS. NEW ultra-modern apts. of 5 and 6 rooms including refrigeration, etc., newest low rates. Apply premises, 311-325 Tappan St., or Kenmore 2279.

YE PAUL REVERE
391 Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.
Apartments Now Available
Modern in every detail. Splendid environment. Especially well serviced. Reasonable Rentals. Apply to Superintendent on Premises or J. A. & F. A. WALKER
Tel. SOMerset 0751-M or MYStic 0048

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay—Well supervised apartment building; 1-2-3-room suites; $27.50 to $50; elevator, oil heat; dignified quietness assured; no students. 38 Hemenway St., corner Norway.

PLEASANT apartments, 23-27 St. Stephen St.—Electric refrigeration; convenient to The Mother Church. Call MR. PATTERSON. Kenmore 8107

RIDGEFIELD, N. J.—Unusual Homette, 2 large rooms, kitchen refrigeration, tiled bath, windows 3 sides, wooded grounds, 30-mile view, transportation 1 block, reasonable. DAVIS, 529 Studio Road, Mosmere 6-5025.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE **REAL ESTATE**

BELMONT HILL

The exterior architecture of Norman influence, the interior refinements redolent of modern culture, the setting a delightfully landscaped plot of three-quarters acre—here is an enduring new home of brick and stone with slate roof that will appeal in elegance—and in price—to the buyer of 1932. Four master chambers, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms, bath. Such features as: concealed radiation, colored tile baths, travatine arched doorways, automatic oil heat, casement windows, basement recreation room with fireplace. Offered far below cost. Price, $30,000. Extremely easy terms to responsible purchaser. Tel. Winchester 0478.

WALTER CHANNING, Inc. Tel. Hubbard 8230
50 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Furnished apartment directly on beach; unobstructed ocean view; 2 rooms and bath, with or without electric kitchen, large balcony for sun bathing; special fall rates, weekly or monthly. 935 Boardwalk, Apt. 1.

APARTMENTS WANTED

N. Y. C. (Manhattan)—Four unfurnished housekeeping rooms; prefer floor or apartment in private residence; reasonable rent. Tel. Flushing 9-7624-J.

AUTOMOBILE AND CHAUFFEUR

NEW Buick 7-passenger sedan with reliable chauffeur for hire for private use only for fall and winter months. P. O. Box 81 or Tel. 25, Penacook, N. H.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; trips arranged. J. A. JOHNSON, 130 University Rd., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 5683.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

AUBURN Sedan, fine condition, new tires, mechanically perfect; carefully driven less than 15,000 miles by private owner; $425. Tels. Pen. 6-5389, Riverside 9-0249 (New York City).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J. 21 Marshall Street
Superior male and female help, all nationalities—chauffeurs, cooks, etc.—Furnished free to employers. MRS. GERTRUDE DIXON. Mu. 2-4115.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COLLEGE graduate, 23, now studying for an Ed. M. degree in Boston, wishes the opportunity to earn his room, or room and meals, in a home for the school year. A. C. WETHERELL, Falmouth, Mass.

FARM PRODUCE

SWARTHMORE, PA., AND VICINITY—Fresh fruit and vegetables of the better kind, daily. HARRY CHAIKIN. Phone Swarthmore 1727.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Flooring costs only $3 to $10 per room. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Ave. Boston Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER-COOK, $40; love children; small house; someone appreciating good home. DAVID WILLIAMS, Sasco Hill Road, Southport, Conn.

WOMEN—Sell full-fashioned hosiery, 49c; also lingerie, less than store prices; excellent commission and your own hosiery; bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

CENTRALLY but quietly located in Upper Montclair, this English house of 8 bedrooms, 4 baths, sleeping porches, music room, library, living room, sun porch, dining room, pantry and kitchen, open fireplaces, hot water heat, 2-car garage, on beautifully planted lot with large shade trees; ideal for children; $300 furnished, $250 unfurnished. Consult:
STANTON COMPANY
16 Church Street, Montclair, N. J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District Boston Mass. Tel Talbot 3400

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Gar. 5181. Univ. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.
MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING STORING of household effects. Local or long distance
"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

OFFICES TO LET

Sublet—DENTIST OFFICE
HOTEL KENMORE
Two large rooms, reception hall, laboratory, dark room facing Commonwealth Avenue. A reputable dentist is wanted—references required. Dr. Winchester now occupying suite. Inspection by appointment. Call MR. WITNEY, Kenmore 2770.

OFFICES WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 3 days weekly; centrally located. Write Box G-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

MRS. D. J. ARNOLD, W. Thornton, N. H.—Sept.-Oct.; comfortable house (accommodate 4); good table, milk, cream; rates $14 per week.

ROOMS in lovely private estate; bathing, golf, tennis; board optional; reduced rates. Box 92, No. Scituate Beach, Mass. Phone Scit. 169-M.

WILL open harmonious home to refined family as paying guests. MRS. COVELL, 991 Plymouth St., Pelham Manor, N. Y.

RETAIL FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner furrier occupies remainder of building.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny front room in private home; 10 minutes on trolley to Mass. Station. Beacon 5728.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Best Charlesgate Section—In private home, large quiet room, charmingly furnished, elevator, kitchenette, Frigidaire; optional to refined Protestant woman; $10. F-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 96 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable Ken. 1022 MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 96 Gainsboro St.—Furnished double or single rooms; reasonable; transients accommodated. Comm. 4050.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Desirable rooms, twin beds; also single rooms, in pleasing detached house; oil heat, continuous hot water, parking. 713 Washington St., next to Best & Co.

BUSINESS woman residing on St. Mary's St., Brookline, near Beacon, desires to rent 1 or 2 rooms, attractively furnished, to another business woman; will give breakfasts; references exchanged. Box F-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 80 Mass. Ave., Opposite Technology—Pleasant room with broad western view; business woman preferred; kitchen privileges if desired. Telephone MISS PEABODY during day, Liberty 3227, evenings, Univ. 3980-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Front rooms for women in apartment in quiet neighborhood; very conveniently located; privileges. Porter 3966-M.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 W. 101st—Desirable front room; fine environment; cooking privileges. ELLIS, Acad. 2-2913.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Mission Hills
Comfortable furnished room, private bath, garage, new home; excellent location. Leh. 6445-R.

SITUATIONS WANTED – MEN

INSURANCE man, 12 years' experience all branches, desires commercial position of any kind. C. RUSSELL BERGER, 28 Park Ave., Maplewood, N. J. Tel. S. O. 2-7345.

TECHNICAL EXECUTIVE 16 years' experience chemical engineering, organization of research, apparatus design, cost estimating; specialized knowledge of cellulosic plastics and manufacture of photographic materials; age 38, married. Write Box X-56, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Practical attendant; lady of ability and character wishes to connect with party going south or abroad for the winter. ELIZABETH PILAT, 112 S. Raleigh Ave., Apt. 1.

COMPETENT unencumbered woman as housekeeper-cook, office work (typing) or companion; best references. Room 23, 110 Berkeley St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER position wanted by neat, refined woman; excellent cook; good manager. Highlands 3342 or Box F-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN with bookkeeping, secretarial and housekeeping experience wishes position. L. G., 3910 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Baring 8414.

YOUNG woman student in Roxbury desires board and room in family of Christian Scientists in exchange for part-time duties; references. (MISS) VIRA ANNIS, 20 Elm Street, Lancaster, N. H.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

INDIVIDUAL instruction in the Swedish language for practical use. Telephone University 0-2-4-9 (Cambridge, Mass.).

SECRETARIAL subjects taught by experienced secretary and teacher. Gregg and Pitman Shorthand—elementary or advanced. Speed dictation. Typewriting. Telephone, Aspinwall 8493, Brookline, Mass.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

ATLANTIC CITY

Guarantee Trust Company
Finely Equipped
for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Officer
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

PHONE 4-7341 *Open Evenings*
Beatrice Semple
Specializing in
Ladies' Smart Wearing Apparel
GRAMERCY PLACE AND BOARDWALK
The latest in wear for ladies who care—New Fall Dresses and Millinery—Junior, Misses' and Women's size.

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
Gardening Supplies—Fishing Tackle
Paints—Screening Accessories

Delicious Food and Timely Low Prices
KENTS RESTAURANTS
in ATLANTIC CITY
1700 PACIFIC AVENUE
Formerly Wheeler Dining Room
Also 1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave
at Both Railroad Stations

ELIZABETH

8.50 10.50
for Women
HILGENDORFF'S
1163 East Jersey Street Elizabeth, N. J
Daniel Green Leisure Footwear

HACKENSACK

WE COVER BERGEN CO.

Surprise Hand Laundry
602 MAIN STREET Phone Hack 2-8379

WILLNER'S CORSET *and* GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-1400

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings
54 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

MAPLEWOOD

H. M. WOOD
The new "Gym" suits for Junior and Senior High School are now ready for school reopening.

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 3-8340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11, except Saturdays.
470 PARK STREET

POST OFFICE DELICATESSEN
397 BLOOMFIELD AVE Montclair N J
Known for good Sandwiches Prompt Courteous and Intelligent Service
CASH and CARRY
All Ironed Service, 10c lb.
Shirts and Dresses, 10c Extra
Sundried Hand Laundry
646 VALLEY ROAD Upper Montclair
Mont. 2-1092

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
36 South Park St., Montclair N. J.
Near Church Street

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
668 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone Mtclr. 2-0877

BUY FROM
KNIERING BROS., INC.
FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

NEWARK

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
209 CENTRE MARKET
561 ORANGE STREET

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone: Orange 5-7873
37 Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily.

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 3-7055 183 Main St., Orange

PASSAIC

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
672 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

PATERSON

Specializing in
Hammocks, Benches and Garden Hose
Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
89 VAN HOUTEN STREET Sher. 1388

PLAINFIELD

Blossom Hill Farms
Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
DAILY DELIVERIES IN PLAINFIELD
Visit our farm at Lebanon
M. J. Sheridan Jr Phone 272 Lebanon, N. J.

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
178 E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

RIDGEWOOD

Wonder Grocery Store
P. KILROY, Propr.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridg 6-2792 Open Evenings

TEANECK

Levitin & Unterweiser
Incorporated
We would gladly serve you in matters of Real Estate—Insurance—Mortgages
510 CEDAR LANE Tel. Teaneck 6-7233

WESTFIELD

Help employment relief while taking advantage of present low costs.
CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION and REPAIRS
Schouler Construction Co.
Builders Since 1887 NEWARK

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"FAMOUS" SHOES
Peacock *Walk-Over*
Vitality *Bilt Rite*
Antioch *Red Cross*
Arch-Preserver
Nettleton
Florsheim
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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1012 WESCHLER AVENUE

WALK OVER SHOES
826 STATE STREET

Friend's BEANS AND BROWN BREAD

CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th Street
Erie, Pa.

TRASK PRESCOTT & RICHARDSON CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Gold Stripe Silk Hosiery $1

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS and
1306 N. THIRD STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

MEDIA

PROVIDENCE COTTAGE
Cor. Providence Rd. and State St. Media 100
NEW 1932 PRICES
LUNCH TEA DINNER

PHILADELPHIA

J. PHILIP STREHLE
47 MONTANA STREET Ger. 5539
MT. AIRY, PHILA.
Representing CRAIG COAL Wayne Junction, Jeddo, Highland, Lehigh, Kopper's Coke
Best Quality, delivered promptly everywhere

PITTSBURGH

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
TELEPHONE CARRICK 1677
9-12 a. m. daily except Saturdays.

REINHOLD'S ICE CREAM
is made of the best dairy products obtainable. Visit our factory store. There is a dealer in your neighborhood. *Ask for Reinhold's*
Special fancy moulds for social affairs.
5170 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 5373

READING

The Most Popular of All Desserts Come From the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
Under Crystal Restaurant Management
537 PENN STREET READING, PA.

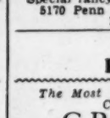
B. & J. SAYLOR
In Vegetables and Fruits
WE OFFER
Freshness and Quality
Also Meats and Groceries
Tel. 6255 Fourth and Penn Streets

Mobilgas Fuel Oils Mobiloil
Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.
Blue Seal Oil Co. District
Dial 45195 730 WINDSOR STREET

SCRANTON

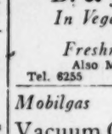
Goodyear Shoe Repairing
Men's Half Soles and Heels, 89c up
Ladies' Half Soles and Heels, 75c up
Work called for and delivered.
We are also a branch of the City Cleaners.
MOFFITT'S
140 N. WASH. AVE. Tel. 2-8500

-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-
Annie L. Price
432 Scranton Life Building
Stenographic and Typewriting Services
-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-o-:-



PAINTS
Brushes, Varnish, Putty
Glass, Wall Paper
Bric-A-Brac, Polishes
Shades, Tables
Chamberlain Paint Co.
334-336 Adams Avenue

GOOD MEATS
One order will convince you of our *"Better Quality—Reasonable Prices"*
Dial 8391 We Deliver
Chappell's Ready Pay Stores
PROVIDENCE SQUARE



FINE POTTERY and Wrought Iron Pieces
BESANCONS, Florists
329 JEFFERSON AVE.
Member F. T. D. A.

SEWICKLEY

LUCAS MEAT MARKET
"QUALITY" Our Motto
Live and Home-Dressed Chickens
811 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 311

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE CO.
Buick
LEE TIRES
Kozak Cloths
BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 461

Rinso
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The best place to market after all"
Tel. Sewickly 1404-05-06-07

UPPER DARBY

Sherry's
RESTAURANT
Featuring Fresh Fruits, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pies and Pastries. Delicious Coffee.
FULL COURSE DINNER, 65 CENTS
COMPLETE LUNCHEON, 35 CENTS

WILKINSBURG

Ser-Vus Company, Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Two Stores for Your Convenience
825 Penn Avenue Penhurst 4121
611 Hay Street Penhurst 4823

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

C. W. DIETZ
14-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading

APARTMENTS

CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE — Lady offers permanent furnished apartments, sheltered position, bath, hot and cold, home comforts. 43 Warwick Rd.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BATH, 14 BELMONT—Central; lovely views; terms from 2½ gns.; excellent cuisine; bedroom gas fires; separate tables.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 4½ gns. Resident proprietors.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—The Links Guest House; uphill 1 minute sands; golf; every comfort; garage. Weston 1370. MRS. DOROTHY PAINE.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUTTON — Wanted, care of children 3-8 years; comfortable home; individual care; morning class attached; kindergarten and preparatory. MISS K. LOVEGROVE, Peter Pan House, 9 Highfield Road, Sutton.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CROYDON—Guests received for experienced care and attention.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

POST VACANT

BRISTOL—Trained maid wanted, October; Christian Scientist preferred. Write MRS. BENNETT, 220 Cranbrook Road, Bristol.

ISLE OF WIGHT—Wanted, housemaid; must have good reference; age about 24; wait table; 3 in family, 4 maids; wages £36. MRS. SAVILE, Oaklands, Bembridge.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA. Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering, lift, night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

ROOMS TO LET

KEW GARDENS—Furnished rooms, good cooking attendance; moderate; 3 minutes station and gardens. 361 Sandycombe Rd., Kew Gardens, Surrey.

RUG MAKING

EX-OFFICER wants orders for rugs; best wool used; any size, any design. PRESTON, 22 Victoria Rd., Surbiton.

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW

We build you a hand-made suit for 6 GNS. Pay us a visit we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.

ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A Savile Row, London, W. 1.
Regent 2467

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

CROMWELL'S COUNTRY, ENGLAND—For sale or let furnished, freehold detached 8-roomed house (2 floors), garage, half acre lawn, orchard; 10 minutes station, 1 hour London. Photos SMITH, Grianaig, Wendover, Bucks.

SUSSEX—Bungalow in old world village; let or sell; 5 rooms, fully furnished, garage, tennis court and near shopping center; low terms for winter on sunny South Coast. Apply OWNER, Elm Tree Cottage, Cudlow Ave., Rustington Phone 227, near Littlehampton.

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

P. H. ALLIN & SONS
PLUMBERS and HEATING ENGINEERS
Agents for Sunstar Boiler-Cookers
46 SIDNEY STREET Phone 666

DEVONSHIRE

PLYMOUTH

WHEN

you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic

GET IT AT

POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

T. OLIVER & SONS Ltd.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters' Guide to Torquay free on application
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN.
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10—VICTORIA PARADE—10

T. L. Harding & Sons
LIMITED
Ironmongers
Electrical, Heating and Mechanical Engineers
10-16 MARKET ST. 'Phone 2279

For FURNITURE
of every description
GOODEVE
39 Abbey Road, Torquay Phone 2061

W. HILL
MEADFOOT DAIRY
Torquay Phone 2386

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT
DRAPERS AND COSTUMIERS
Arrangements for the Season are now complete. New Millinery, Costumes, Dresses and Jumpers. Fur Coats at Special Prices.
Inspection Cordially Invited.
Tel. (2 lines) 3286—3287

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

At DOROTHY BELLAMY'S
BRIDGE STREET
BRISTOL BRIDGE
BUY ALL
BRITISH
Phone 24309
Autumn Fashions at Budget-Competing Prices

MARSH'S
Back to School Outfits for Boys and Girls
86, 90, 92 Whiteladies Rd., Clifton

IRONMONGERY
LANNING & JUDD
STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
For Garden, Home and Holiday

FRANCES HYETT
MILLINERY
85 WHITELADIES ROAD, CLIFTON
(Opposite Picture House) Phone 23664

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS & DRY CLEANERS

R. SMITH & CO.
Commercial Printers and Stationers
86 HORFIELD RD., KINGSDOWN
Tel.: BRISTOL 23912

BRISTOL *(Continued)*

ARTISTIC CARPETS RUGS

Newbery & Spindler Ltd.
Bristol's Foremost Furnishers
Queen's Road, Bristol
Phone 23371 & 23372

CHELTENHAM

THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE. ATTENTION. QUALITY
Tel. 2146

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

Harvey Nichols & Co
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
92-100 Commercial Road
BOURNEMOUTH
REMOVAL EXPERTS DECORATORS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
CHINA GLASS IRONMONGERY ETC.

Beale Sons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd. (Ph. 5000) Avenue Rd.

JUDD
97a POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
5 HARDY ROAD, PARKSTONE
COAL ANTHRACITE COKE
Tel.: Bournemouth 959, Parkstone 266

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
HANDKERCHIEFS and LINGERIE
THE LINEN STORE, Gervis Place

A. C. MEADER
Jeweller & Silversmith
Noted House for beautiful gifts
Agent for Waterman & Parker Pens

AISH & CO.
YELVERTON ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for LIGHTING, HEATING & POWER
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 167

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

FOR
Printing and Bookbinding of the highest QUALITY
J. G. SAUNDERS & SON
70, MARMION ROAD
SOUTHSEA Phone 3926

morants.
SOUTHSEA
A special offer. COURTALDS SANTOY, double width, 2/11½. Registered price 3/11½. Beautiful Designs. Uncrushable.

Permanent Waving
Our Specialty
Court Hairdressers
Maison Marcel's
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Albert Rd. Junction, Southsea Phone 5466
Also at 69 OSBORNE ROAD Phone 7026

Furnish with Confidence
John Dyers
KINGS ROAD SOUTHSEA
60 Dept. Store, Cafe & Man's Shop

KENT

BROMLEY

SALTER'S
for High Class Costumes, Dresses, Underwear, Hose, Millinery, etc.
79 and 80 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
PHONE RAV. 2155
20 HIGH STREET, MAIDSTONE
8 HIGH STREET, TUNBRIDGE WELLS

For Diamonds & Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in Repairs
21 High Street, Bromley
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 RAVENSFELL PARADE
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

BOYS' CLOTHING
of high-grade manufacture throughout and complete school outfits at
ALFRED PARSONS
18 and 39 HIGH ST., BROMLEY, KENT
Telephone Ravensbourne 0302

CANTERBURY

High Class Provisions and Groceries
Charles E. Burgess
7 MERCERY LANE Tel. 251

REEVES BROTHERS
BOOTS and SHOES
Agents for LOTUS, DELTA, and K FOOTWEAR
11 MERCURY LANE

KENT

SEVENOAKS

Telephone Sevenoaks 330
URIDGE'S STORES
LONDON RD.
SEVENOAKS
Quality—Value—Service

TONBRIDGE

FRANK EAST
Fifty years reputation for Value
Specialist in Distinctive Ready to Wear Garments, Smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
AND COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate.
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 Cars. Lock Ups. Open Day and Night
Rock-Thorpe & Watson
GROSVENOR RD., TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1823 Phone 1088

A. F. SAWYER
33 VALE ROAD Phone 477
High Class Fruiterers
Melons, Grapes, etc.
From Local Gardens

Houses and Estates
BRACKETT AND SONS
Chartered Surveyors and Auctioneers
27 & 29 HIGH ST., TUNBRIDGE WELLS and 34 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W. C. 2

FIRST SHOWING OF NEW AUTUMN STYLES
Phone 113
Waymarks Ltd
Estab. 56 yrs.
Lovely Modes Discreetly Priced

H. L. PULLIN
Trunks, Cases and Fancy Leather Goods
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
8-9 LONDON ROAD Phone 358

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTER

The Belgrave Laundry Co.
Limited Telephone 61186
DEPOTS:
66 Narborough Rd. Tel. 60864
9 King Street Tel. 5758
1 Waterloo St. Tel. 60311
158 Cavendish Rd. Tel. Aylestone 299
134a Evington Rd. Tel. 24215
115a Humberstone Rd. Tel. 59913
Launderers, Dyers, Cleaners

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

SURREY

CROYDON AND PURLEY

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE

The Addiscombe & Shirley GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Products in this paper.

STILES & CO.
SHOE SPECIALISTS
21a GEORGE STREET, CROYDON
District Agent for
"KORCET"
Super Arch Support Shoes

THE LINEN STORE
Croydon's Old Established Store for Household Linens and Handkerchiefs, Sports Wear and Lingerie.
R. E. Evans
72, GEORGE ST., CROYDON Tel. 0352

RUSSELL & BROMLEY, Ltd.
EXCLUSIVE SHOES for All Occasions
28 GEORGE STREET, CROYDON
Phone Croydon 1262

Portrait Photography
of Yourself,
Your Children, Your Pets
HOWARD M. KING
85 GEORGE ST. Phone Croydon 0556

GOOD HOME-MADE
CHOCOLATES and CANDIES
ALSO CAKES CAN BE OBTAINED from MRS. PARR, 3 Craigen Ave., Addiscombe, Croydon.
Chocolates 3/- lb., Toffees, Fudges, etc 1/8 lb.
May we call upon you?

MAISON JEAN
Ladies' Hairdresser
9A GEORGE ST. Tel. Croydon 2483
Agents for Potter & Moore's 1749 Old English Mitcham Lavender Water

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Phone Regent 1776
A. Millar Robinson
Tailor
2 Kingly Street, Regent Street
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's LONDON, W. 1.
Fittings in Kingston by arrangement

H. M. STEWART
Ironmonger & Domestic Engineer
Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools and Sundries
79 VICTORIA ROAD, SURBITON
Elmbridge 1372, 1373

Dickinsons
VICTORIA ROAD, SURBITON
Expert Glovers and Hosiers
Tel. Elmbridge 1167

SURREY

KINGSTON and SURBITON *(Continued)*

HIDE & CO. LIMITED
The Market Place
Drapers & Furnishers
Phone Kingston 0188

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
Our 90 Departments offering everything for your family and the home
KINGSTON 1001

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

Wright Bros. Ltd
RICHMOND
Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear
Also for Furnishing the Home

Refills Powder and Rouge
Hair Specialists
RICKERT & TIETZE
5 Lower George Street, and at 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2

BUILDER
Art Decorator Hot Water Fitter
Surveyor
A. CLAYDEN
Paradise Road, Richmond
Tel. Richmond 732

Richmond's Famous Cake Shop
The Original Shop for
MAIDS OF HONOUR
3 HILL STREET, RICHMOND, SURREY
Where the famous cakes have been sold since the reign of Henry VIII.
LUNCHEONS & TEAS

RADIO Any Make Supplied
W. SCOTT
Wireless, Sports and Cycle Depot
319 Upper Richmond Rd., E. Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 4075

SUTTON

Have Your Loose Covers made by Experts

SHINNERS Ltd., SUTTON, SURREY

BOWLING & Co. Ltd.
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS
Gas and Hot Water Fitters, Sanitary and Electrical Engineers, Carpenters, Joiners and House Decoration in all its branches.
2 GROVE ROAD, SUTTON, SURREY
Telephone—Sutton 110

Established 150 years
WALTER STEVENS
HIGH CLASS BOOT STORES
113 and 23 High St., Sutton Tel. 397
REPAIRS
Agent for Lotus and Delta Shoes

C. H. MOSS
FAMILY BUTCHER
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone 3777
5, The Pavement, Grove Rd., Sutton

AMOS REYNOLDS Ltd.
Upholsterers, Furnishers
Removal Contractors
High St., Sutton Tel. Sutton 2961, 2962

JEANNE PURSER
Court Hairdresser
(Late of D. H. Evans, Oxford Street, W.)
Tel. Sutton 2306 61, High Street

S. G. ARROWSMITH
Grocery & Provisions
58 Banstead Rd., Carshalton Beeches
Tel. Sutton 2484

WARLINGHAM

Telephone Upper Warlingham 213
Louis H. Emm
HIGH CLASS
WARLINGHAM
Grocer and Provision Merchant

SUSSEX

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

Coats
Two-Piece Suits
Mme. Weir
Millinery
Gown Specialist
Phone 806 Bexhill 7 St. Leonards Road

BOUTWOOD & CO.
Auctioneers, House Agents and Valuers
Every Description of Insurance Effected
48 WESTERN ROAD Phone Bexhill 1007
AND AT HASTINGS

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

"PLUMMER ROGERS"
SHOREHAM'S
FASHION SHOE SHOP
36 & 38 BRUNSWICK ROAD
SHOREHAM-BY-SEA
(Exactly Opposite G. P. O.)
"Perfect Repairs"—Equal to New.

The Kensington Press
Commercial & General Printers
KENSINGTON GARDENS
PHONE BRIGHTON 4343
May we quote for your next order?

SUSSEX

WORTHING

JORDAN *and* COOK Ltd.
Artistic House Furnishers
35-37-39 South St., Worthing
Why go to London when we are here?

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies

Ladies' Gowns, Coats, Skirts, Jumpers, Blouses, Millinery, Coatees, Corsets, Underwear, Nighties, Scarves, Hose, Gloves, Art Jewellery, Fancy Bags, Umbrellas, Laces, Silks, Dress Materials, Wash Goods, Perfumery, Haberdashery, etc.

Children's Frocks, Coats, Hats, Underwear, Hose, Gloves, etc.

Also Household Linens, including Blankets, Down Quilts, Cretonnes, Cushions, Sheets, Bedspreads, Pouffes, Fancy Linens, etc.

Rackhams
BIRMINGHAM
Telephone Central 1737

The Lingerie Shop
(N. Williams)
17 LOWER PRIORY BIRMINGHAM
Dainty and exclusive designs
Special sizes to order

SUTTON COLDFIELD

EVERYTHING
RADIO
and ELECTRICAL
All makes supplied. Advice free.
W. E. Lowe, 33 Goldieslie Rd., Wylde Green
Phone Sutton Coldfield 2400

WORCESTERSHIRE

MALVERN

BOWMAN & ACOCK
E. D. Bowman, M.I.M.T. W. H. Acock
THE MOTOR ENGINEERS
NEWTOWN ROAD MALVERN
Day and Night Service
Breakdown Car Always Available
Phone Malvern 262
Specialists in Repairs, Maintenance

LOTUS DELTA
Bridgewater's
CHURCH ST., MALVERN
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Rime-O-Grams No. 23

PUBLISHED: AUG. 3
Cathedrals and Temples
ANSWERS:

1.
The glory of England—
Tho' four letters spell it;
Its beauty so chaste
No language can tell it.
(York Minster)

2.
This jewel of Venice
The visitor loves,
We muse on its splendor
While feeding the doves.
(St. Mark's)

3.
The noblest cathedral
On the banks of the Rhine!
The bones of the Magi
It serves to enshrine.
(Cologne Cathedral)

4.
A town famed by Chaucer
Casts o'er us its spell;
Within its cathedral
A brave churchman fell.
(Canterbury Cathedral)

5.
Six thousand years old
Are these pillars of stone;
A marvel of art,
Found in Egypt alone.
(Temple of Karnak at Thebes)

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Mrs. Lyman C. Newell, Brookline, Mass.
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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Samuel Gompers
1850—1924

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born in London, Eng. Four years at the common schools and his education was completed, for he was but a few months over 10 years of age when he was placed in a shoemaking factory to learn the trade. He very soon, however, adopted the trade of his father, that of a cigar maker.

His parents brought him to the United States in 1863. In the incorporation of the Cigar Makers' International Union he was the first registered member.

Probably no name in history is more closely allied with Labor than the name of Samuel Gompers. He was head of the American Federation of Labor for many years, the sponsor of many bills, all seeking improved conditions for the worker, the organizer of boards of arbitration and conciliation. He it was who established the age limit for child labor.

A tribute is paid yearly to his work in the observing as a national holiday a holiday for which he is responsible, **Labor Day.**

Rime-O-Grams

No. 35.

Statesmen

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
In days quite remote
When Greece held the stage,
To him went the honor
Of that Golden Age.

2.
He urged Americans to buy
A land bleak and drear.
The riches it brought them
Proved this man a seer.

3.
Though a statesman of power
In Prussia's heyday,
His iron-handed tactics
No longer hold sway.

4.
This dominant figure
Was not very tall.
A debate brought about
His political fall.

5.
This English Premier
Was brilliant and fearless;
As a novelist noted,
And as a peer, peerless.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 35."

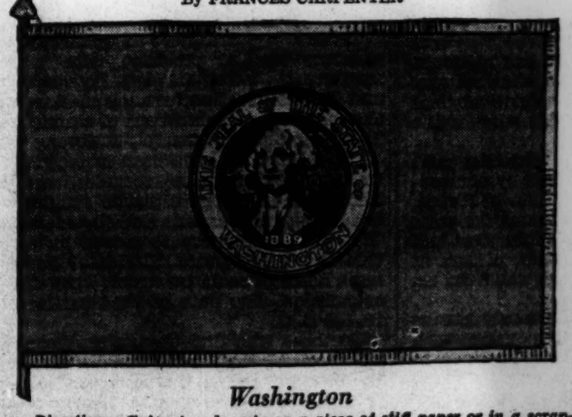
Brevities

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Why can't tin cans be made in the shape of dishes? After consuming the contents, no dishwashing.

Ohio State Journal: An old-timer is one who can remember when vegetable salesmen knocked at the kitchen door instead of the front.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Washington

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The field of the flag should be green; the border, staff and the circle about center disk yellow. The coat of George Washington is blue, with buff collar and revers.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington gets its name from the first President of the United States. It was first called the Territory of Columbia, but this name was changed because it was so easily confused with the District of Columbia.

The pine forests of the State are responsible for its nickname, the "Evergreen State." Another nickname is "Chinook," from the Chinook Indians who formerly lived in the southwestern corner of the State.

The motto of Washington is "Al-Ki," meaning "By and by." The flower chosen by the people is the rhododendron.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the forty-second star in the American flag stands for Washington.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday)

In Lighter Vein

The New Approach

The poet was famous, but the landlord wanted his rent. "I want my rent," he exclaimed, "and I want it today. If I don't get it, tomorrow people will be pointing out this house as the place where you once lived."—*The Humorist.*

Aha!

Mother (to little son): "Can you tell me the name of the worm whose labors have helped to produce my new, beautiful silk gown?"
Sonny: "Yes—Papa!"

Why It's Not Settled

First Politician: "I think this election will settle the farm problem."
Second Politician: "Great guns! I hope not; my job would be gone—and yours, too."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

NOT that which is much is well, but that which is well is much.—BISHOP HALL.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Blonde" or "blond" ("Gentleman")—"Blonde" is preferred when referring to a woman.

"Good by" or "goodbye" (J. F. L.)—This contraction of "God be with ye" is written preferably "good-by."

"Kind of a man" ("Subscriber")—No, the article is neither necessary nor desirable. "Kind of man" is the correct form.

Automobile (W. T. B.)—Accent on the third syllable is preferred, *au-to-mo'-bil* (*au* as in *haul*, first *o* as in *obey*, second more sustained as in *old*, *i* as in *it*; secondary stress on first syllable). We are inclined to believe, however, that the prevailing pronunciation is with principal emphasis on the last syllable, and that an up-to-date revision of Webster's would show this preference: *au-to-mo-beel'*.

Version, aversion, inversion (W. T. B.) — According to Webster's, these words should be ended *-shun*, not *-zhun*. (But here again we wonder what an up-to-the-minute survey would show, since dictionary makers admittedly do not dictate, but chronicle, usage.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

'A $200,000 Name

[Dallas News]

Dallas, Tex.

AUGUST LUER of St. Louis has a name that is worth $200,000. The proof of it is evident, for four or five years ago he allowed his name to be coupled with an issue of bonds and those who knew him bought $200,000 worth. The company was organized in good faith and Luer sponsored its bond issue in good faith. But hard times came and the bonds became worthless.

August Luer thought the matter over. He was a retired meat packer and in the meat packing business his name was worth 100 cents on the dollar. Nobody doubted it. "You see," he explained to astonished reporters the other day, "no one ever heard anything derogatory to my name before. I'm proud of that name. I didn't intend anyone to have anything against it."

What astonished the reporters was that August Luer had just bought back the $200,000. So you see his name is still worth 100 cents on the dollar.

August Luer's bank account is leaner, of course, but August Luer sleeps well at night.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Soviet Russia, so long dependent on German, English and American engineers, recently announced the departure of Soviet engineers for Turkey, the latter Government having invited them to help plan a series of industrial enterprises?

According to a Canadian price survey, food prices are less than half what they were in 1921?

The average gasoline tax throughout the United States is 4 cents?

The most valuable farm product is milk?

The Children's Corner

Levi Talks More Than Usual

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. and MRS. SCROGGINS finished their breakfast and smiled at their guest. He was on the table, in a flat dish filled with water. In some circles this might seem a strange place to seat a guest.

"I Don't Grow Fast," Said Levi, "But I Grow."

But in the Scroggins home every guest is made to feel at home and since this guest happened to be Levi, the orphan turtle, he is entertained in the way which pleases him most.

When Levi first used to visit the Scrogginses he was put in a chair. He was polite about it, but anyone could see that he was not at his best. He longed for liquid so much that one time he slipped by mistake into a cup of soup. The soup happened to be quite cool. Levi liked soup and liked to be in liquid so everything was all right. However, Mrs. Scroggins decided that, instead of sitting Levi at table in a chair, she would make him thoroughly comfortable, so from that time forth she provided him with a dish filled with cool water. And the most convenient place for Levi to be, since his voice is not strong and since he says very little anyway, so that one doesn't want to miss it, was on the table.

Which explains why a guest at breakfast happened to be on the table instead of at it.

The Scrogginses smiled at each other as they watched Levi blink his eyes, wag his neck slowly and move about on the bottom of the dish.

"He's no larger than when you first found him," said Mrs. Scroggins.

Levi stuck out his head.

"But I am larger," he said. Mrs. Scroggins cocked her head politely. "Yes indeed I am," said Levi. His eyes opened wider than the Scrogginses ever had seen them. He settled himself against the edge of the dish with his back legs trailing in the water.

"I may not be much larger," said Levi, "but I'm not as little as I was, and that makes me sure that while I'm not much larger I'm a little larger."

The Scrogginses gasped. Never had Levi said so many words without diving beneath the water. To their great astonishment, he went on talking.

"I don't grow fast," he said, "but I grow. Lean forward, my friends, and look at my back." The Scrogginses did so. "See the way my shell is made," he said. The Scrogginses nodded. "Well, every year that shell gets a new ridge and that new ridge—see it down at the edge—means I'm a year older."

Scroggins laughed. "But my dear Levi," he said, "I am probably as old as most anybody and I'm not much larger."

Levi waggled his tail slowly. "Even if I'm not much larger," he said, "I'm older. And I see more every day." Whereat the orphan turtle slid back to the bottom of the plate and stirred about in the water.

"Remarkable," said Mr. Scroggins. Mrs. S. nodded. "He never has said so much."

"It's a privilege to listen," said Mrs. Scroggins.

Levi climbed out again. "I must be going," he said. The Scrogginses walked with him, slowly but with great pride in their little friend, to the edge of the Public Garden lake. Thanking them for the pleasant time at their house, Levi slid off the edge of the lake and disappeared.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Trees Puzzle:

Met	Bet
All	Ell
Par	Ear
Lap	Cap
Eat	Hat

(Maple and Beech)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

A More Realistic Pan-Americanism

SPEAKING at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, Senhor J. F. Romano, a Brazilian economist and writer, recommended that it is time for the United States to adopt a constructive and realistic policy toward Latin America and that Pan-Americanism be grounded on economic facts. There is much that commends itself in Senhor Romano's suggestion. "Official Pan-Americanism" does need revision and there is merit in a proposal that the Americas assume more realistic attitudes toward each other. It is doubtful, though, whether the strongest materials for developing an effective Pan-Americanism consist of economic ties. Economic relationships may lead to war as well as friendship, and fail to recognize the strength of spiritual forces.

The Pan-Americanism of which Senhor Romano speaks must pass. It was built with straws which could not withstand the buffetings of reality. It was based on the pleasing but unwarrantable assumptions: that the Americas were continents apart, separated from Europe and Asia by water barriers; that the common origin of the American nations and their republican and democratic forms of government gave them a kinship which should be recognized in a circle of brotherly nations; and that the problems of the Americas were *sui generis* and better solved by the Americans themselves, each helping the other, without the aid or experience of the Old World.

The facts, however, were these: the oceans were not barriers and the ties that bound the two Americas to Europe were just as strong if not stronger than those which bound the Americas together; there was little similarity either in the origin or in the conduct of the governments of the American republics, although this implies no criticism of either; and the problems of the Americans, though clothed differently, were not peculiar to the New World, but were common to all mankind, many of them having originated in the Old World, whose experience might have been appropriated to the benefit of all concerned.

There is, however, a solid basis for a genuine Pan-Americanism on idealistic and cultural foundations more substantial than the illusions mentioned or the gold and ships suggested by Senhor Romano. It consists in a regional understanding, part and parcel of a world understanding, without which it cannot endure. It is the local application of a fundamental concept of world brotherhood which it must obey if it would live.

A Pan-Americanism that is selfish, exclusive and based on considerations of trade alone can breathe only for a moment. But the Pan-Americanism which looks realities in the face, which takes into account the complex relationships of modern life and which is unselfish and tolerant can endure with the best wishes of Europe and Asia. For they will see in it not an institution inimical to their well-being and happiness, but another stone in the temple erected to the cause of world-wide good will and peace.

Good will cannot be forced into grooves that run north and south and that have been carved for the transportation of goods, nor are Americans so materialistic as to subvert an ideal for the promotion of sales. It will be not only economic but cultural and idealistic Pan-Americanism, an American expression of internationalism, that will take the place of "official Pan-Americanism."

A Citizen of Utopia

"DEFINE us a heaven and we will tell you what an angel is," said Dr. F. E. A. Crew to Mr. J. B. S. Haldane the other day. Strange things these savants talk about when they meet! But Mr. Haldane had just asked Dr. Crew an unusual question. "Crew," he had said, "what is the perfect man?" And no doubt Dr. Crew had merely chosen a whimsical way of saying that before one can decide what is the "perfect man," he must decide what is the perfect society.

Mr. Haldane, noted British physicist and author, had just been interviewed by a newspaper correspondent who found him in Ithaca, N. Y., where the Sixth International Congress of Genetics was in session. The interview had painted in arresting colors another picture of Utopia—a perfect state wherein would be no "perfect" men.

By "perfect" Mr. Haldane obviously means standardized. For he declared his quarrel with the eugenists was that they were inclined to ignore the fact that there are already many different kinds of people in the world, and that there is as much necessity for constructing a society that will include them as for developing persons that will fit into a certain kind of society. In Mr. Haldane's Utopia variety would be more than a spice. It would be a fundamental. Uniformity, it appears, is spelled anathema in his dictionary. "I should like to see a study in genetics with a good deal more respect for individuality."

Mr. Haldane struck a note that has been swelling in recent years when he said that "misfits" were really very few. There is today a wide conviction that, given proper opportunity to exercise their particular gifts, many so-called "misfits" would prove great boons to society. History and biography seem to confirm this view.

Mr. Haldane's discussion will recall another on the so-called "perfect" man. Casually, almost airily, Dr. C. C. Hurst, pioneer genetist of Cambridge University, England, has averred that the "perfect man" is purely a matter of physics and chemistry, while reluctantly conceding that the possibilities of success are rather remote. Mr. Haldane says he does not believe in any such super-type, and, furthermore, flatly says no sensible person would ever want it.

Human theories regarding the "perfect man" are many. Chaucer had one concept when he wrote of his "verray parfit gentil knight"; Burns had another when he sang "A man's a man for a' that." But a contemplative poet of the seventeenth century, George Herbert, had a yet truer vision when he quoted an old proverb, "God does not measure man by inches."

Not by physics or chemistry or any other material modes will the perfect man be reached and seen. The answer, given for all time for all mankind, is contained in the thirty-first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." It remains for man to discover for himself the eternal truth of that simple statement.

Narrowing a Continent

TIME was when the width of North America was measured in miles. But the three dimensions of length, width and depth are no longer sufficient—at any rate for measuring a continent. The high-speed period in which we are now working calls for the fourth dimension of time. Thus today the United States is just 10 hours and 19 minutes wide.

A diminutive pilot in a compact, stubby speed plane left Los Angeles Monday at 7:45 a. m., New York time, and arrived at the Floyd Bennet Airport at 6:04 p. m. Capt. James G. Haizlip had set a new record, beating the time which his own flying mate, Maj. "Jimmy" Doolittle, made last year, of 11 hours and 15 minutes.

A train starting from Los Angeles with Captain Haizlip would have covered barely more than 500 miles at 6 p. m. that day under the fastest existing schedule. It would have had to steam steadily eastward for three days more to have reached New York. Manhattan commuters were eating breakfast when the little plane left Los Angeles. Most of them had not started dinner when its wheels rolled across the airport at New York. Captain Haizlip's machine averaged about 250 miles an hour for the trip.

What value to regular commercial flying? There is not such a gap between the latest commercial performance and these special speed ships as might be thought. Today ten passenger planes are in use on a West Coast air line which have a top speed of 220 miles an hour and can cruise comfortably at 180 miles an hour. It was the development of single-seater racing planes that made these fleet passenger-carrying ships possible.

Incidentally, aviation seems to be working out on a decidedly coöperative basis for men and women. The recent successful flight of another "Captain James," Capt. J. A. Mollison of England, found him leaving behind his wife, the noted British flier, Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison. And Capt. James Haizlip is heading west to Cleveland today to compete in the main contest of the air races out there, the free-for-all Thompson high-speed trophy event, against a field of brilliant speed pilots which includes his wife, Mrs. Mae Haizlip.

In the last ten years the time for crossing the United States by planes has been reduced about fourteen hours, or an average of more than an hour a year. If this average were to be maintained for even another five years, it would leave the United States with a time width of only five hours. In view of such performances our great continents seem fair to become mere peninsulas.

The Moon's Place in the Sun

NOT until June 30, 1954, will there be again such a red-letter day as today for thousands of sky gazers in central and southeastern Canada and the northern New England states. Another eclipse of His Majesty the Sun is scheduled for that date, and many witnesses of today's celestial phenomena will be informing the rising generation of matters relating to the umbra and penumbra, Baily's beads and shadow bands.

"When I saw the solar corona in 1932," will be the overture to many a rhapsody on matters astronomical by citizens generally more concerned with markets than with meteorology. Of course, there will be other similar phenomena before 1954, but they will not be visible to dwellers in the same region.

To the layman there is something almost uncanny in the precision with which the astronomers know the day, hour and minute and the best location for a grand-stand seat for these marvelous exhibitions of cosmic splendor. That is not all the marvel, however.

Historical data have been arrived at because some ancient scribe recorded an eclipse. Herodotus mentions a battle fought between the Medes and Persians and chronicles the fact that both sides were so scared by an eclipse that they made peace. The date? For astronomers nothing could be easier. They did a little calculation. The date of that battle was May 28, 585 B. C.

To those who find themselves floundering a bit hopelessly in the technical explanations of the elect regarding the solar eclipse, a simple demonstration may help. If a coin the size of an American cent or an English farthing is held an inch or two from the eye, it will totally obscure, or eclipse, a twenty-dollar gold piece held at arm's length. Something akin to that is what happens today to cause the awe-inspiring wonder which is drawing astronomers and physicists from every corner of the earth.

The diameter of the sun—the gold piece—is 864,000 miles; the moon—the penny—is only 2160 miles in width. The moon is quite close to our earth—the eye—merely a matter of 238,857 miles away. The sun is 92,897,400 miles distant. At recurrent intervals, accurately known to astronomers, the moon passes directly between the earth and the sun, and thus, for 100 seconds today, the little moon hides the great sun.

Those precious moments are what astronomers dream of, plan for and work over for months, years, before and after the event. Their unwearying observations and minute research have far more than mere academic value. The results are of immense practical utility in the realms of animal and vegetable existence on this planet.

But for the majority of those fortunate enough to be within the range of the total eclipse today it will be the glorious effulgence of the corona, that mysterious, grand and translucent crown of the sun, which will remain long in memory.

Playgoers Under Two Flags

MR. J. B. PRIESTLEY has recently been commenting on the differences he has observed between the American and the British stages. English audiences, he finds, are much more generous with their applause than their American counterparts.

Generally speaking, he thinks that the London and New York theaters are more or less upon a rough equality, from the artistic and æsthetic points of view, though perhaps London has a slightly greater skill in the production of high comedy. But the most important distinction between the drama of the two countries is contained in his statement that America is fonder than England of intellectual plays.

Lest America should become unduly elated by this remark of the famous author of "The Good Companions" it should be added that he also said that America displayed a distinct liking for pseudo-intellectual drama. One might rather unkindly put it that New York likes intellectuality so much that, if it cannot get the real thing, it will be satisfied with a sham, while London will not have intellectuality at any price. But that, of course, is an exaggeration.

It is possible that the differences between the American and the British theaters are diminishing rather than increasing. Rapprochement between the two countries in dramatic affairs is certainly progressing. Several well-known English players are appearing on the American stage, and several Americans can be seen in England. It used to be the thing that if a show was successful in the one country it would soon be taken to the other, but a prosperous musical comedy is now running in New York and London simultaneously.

In order that the appropriate atmosphere may be obtained for the American film version of Noel Coward's "Cavalcade," a complete photographic record has been taken of the Drury Lane production of the play. And so great was the influx of American visitors to the Malvern Festival of Drama that Sir Barry Jackson and Mr. John Drinkwater arranged a special party for them. In dramatic matters America and Britain are finding more and more common ground.

The Fourth "R"—Saving

WITH school opening soon, many children will try to emulate the example of a New York schoolboy who last year finished grammar school with more than $4000 deposited to his credit in the school bank. Of course, such a record will be hard to duplicate. But at least many children have made an earnest attempt to save and have succeeded admirably. School savings for the present year in New York City aggregate a larger amount than has ever before been banked by the school children.

The total amount deposited in the fifty-three banks carrying school savings was between $2,700,000 and $3,000,000. This after a year in which a great deal of money was withdrawn to meet family emergencies. More than 25,000 new school accounts have been opened since the fall of 1931.

But a clear idea of the New York children's viewpoint on savings can hardly be gained until a schoolroom is visited on interest day, when the bank cashier visits schools and enters on the children's passbooks the amount of interest earned during the previous six months. Hilarity and excitement ripple through the schoolrooms. Wise teachers tacitly decree a half-holiday, and the children gleefully show their bank books to their friends. Not only do the children save regularly and systematically, but they also do it enthusiastically.

The saving habit has been instilled by a regular program of thrift instruction by the Committee on Thrift Education of New York City, and by coöperation of the school-teachers throughout the city. There is now no doubt that the effort has been splendidly worth while. In addition to training boys and girls in thrift habits, it has influenced foreign-born parents to deposit hoarded money in banks which had served their children.

The record made by the New York school children is an inspiration to thrift committees, teachers, school children and parents everywhere. Of course, "It's smart to be thrifty," and children have been among the first to put the slogan into practice.

Editorial Notes

In a mountain school at Albemarle, N. C., the manual training instructor and home economics teacher exchange classes for six weeks each year, when the boys learn cooking and sewing and the girls are taught to handle tools. Many a "summer bachelor" will wish that he might have had the advantage of this sort of training.

Another eclipse, which may have an even more lasting effect than that scheduled by astronomers, seems to be in the presidential campaign, where economic issues seem steadily to be eclipsing the prohibition issue.

The importance of crossing your t's and dotting your i's is newly emphasized by a recently perfected scale so delicate that it will weigh a dot made with a pencil. Perhaps one might use this to "weigh his words."

"Only the surface has been scratched as regards the possibilities of radio," says Dr. Walter Damrosch. But from listening to some programs, one would think that it is being scratched rather too hard.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Chinese Students and American Writers—The Protean Promises of Beer

OBSERVERS of popular movements in China can hardly fail to have been impressed by the prominent part taken by the students in that country in arousing and directing public sentiment. Presumably it is the lack of any considerable newspaper press which gives importance to the propagandist work of these frequently callow and ill-informed young men. A Westerner seeking to launch a national crusade goes first to the editors and the publishers of newspapers and publications, endeavoring to enlist their sympathetic and active aid. In China, he seeks after student leaders, and if successful soon sees turned out on the streets an army of young agitators who seek to arouse the apprehensions of the populace. There are drawbacks to the method, of course. An American would hardly like to see public questions left very largely to the initiative of undergraduates in the schools, who would take them with about the same seriousness as a football game. But in China there is no better way of stirring up the public.

It would seem that in the United States some people who follow the profession of letters are inclined, like the Chinese students, to regard themselves as appointed to direct not merely public sentiment, but the opinions and the action of prominent public functionaries. It is not always the most eminent men of letters who have taken upon their shoulders this new burden, though they are not infrequently the most notorious. It is not many weeks since a group of writers descended upon the White House with a demand that they be permitted to present to the President their views on the rights of the army of veterans and near veterans at that moment encamped in Washington.

The President did not see them. Instead one of his secretaries inflicted upon them the cruel and unusual punishment of reading aloud to them his own views on the subject. Ever since they have been clamoring in such publications as are open to them about the affront thus put upon the profession of letters. Why did men and women who write novels of limited circulation, or poems of the modern type, destitute alike of capitalization, rhythm and rhyme, think themselves peculiarly capable of interpreting to the Chief Magistrate of the nation the significance of a public demonstration? And why should the President defer any more to men who earn their living by writing and selling books than he should to men whose livelihood is obtained by making and selling motorcars, for example?

The realist in fiction does not always take a realistic view of government, while the sweetness and light commonly attributed to the poet are not qualities which enable him to deal effectively with a theoretical revolt. Up to the present time, although the protests in print of the group of writers whom Mr. Joslyn barred from the President with a barrage of his own oratory have been considerable in quantity, I cannot see that they have demonstrated that the President should turn from his work to listen to their substance.

* * *

Interesting and variant are the plans announced for the regeneration of society when—or if—the politicians have given to the American people that long-sought consolation, pure beer. Without reopening saloons, it is going to give employment to uncounted men now idle. While contributing to temperance it is going to bring the Federal Government millions in new revenues. It is to do away with speakeasies, for everybody will be able to get it in legitimate sales places—not saloons. Oh, dear no! There are to be no saloons, no barkeepers, not even so much drinking as now, but in some mysterious way hundreds of thousands of men are to be employed in making and selling beer, enormous revenues are to flow from its sale, and the saloon is to be kept still in exile.

At any rate that's the picture painted for political purposes. When the painters talk among themselves they use other phrases. Mayor "Tony" Cermak of Chicago is over in Germany interesting the people of that nation in his city's pending World's Fair. As a special inducement he reports: "I told them I expect they will be able to drink their own beer, and their own wines, there at that time." The measure of reëmployment for American labor involved in selling imported wines and beer is easy to estimate. And just where will they be sold if saloons are to be barred?

The theater, it seems, is to be rescued from its present state of depression by being turned into beer halls and beer gardens. Mr. Martin Beck, a veteran of vaudeville management, visions this happy future. "People who sit around a beer garden table are in search of simple diversions," he says. "They want music well played and sentimental. They want comedians who can be laughed at without too much thought. The amusement business will take on a healthful stimulus in supplying this want."

Somebody is going to be disappointed when, and if, prohibition goes out. If I understand human nature, it will not be the men who, before it came in, had reduced to an exact science the art of coining money out of human degradation and sorrow.

Books of Current Interest

A Bias for Friendship

The Tinder Box of Asia. by George E. Sokolsky. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $2.50.

TWO years ago, at the sessions of the Williamstown Institute of Politics, the situation in China came up for discussion. This was, of course, long prior to the Japanese adventure in Manchuria, and the issues which were debated were mainly local to China, such as the possibility of the establishment of a stable government, the extent of territory which might be administered by such a government, the demand for the abolition of extraterritoriality, and for the return to China of the concessions made to European countries.

In the course of this debate I was deeply impressed by the clarity, the realism, and the perfect good temper with which one of the speakers, Mr. George Sokolsky, discussed these vital problems. His name was Russian, his English as clear and his accent as good as though he were a native of New England, and meeting him on the campus after his discourse, I discovered that he had a Chinese wife.

Since that time Mr. Sokolsky has written largely on China for the New York Times. His personal experiences in the Orient and in Russia have been such as to enable him to judge with great clarity the problems now arising there. He edited the Russian Daily News in Petrograd, and was once assistant editor of the North China Star in Peiping. He has been correspondent in the Far East for leading British and American newspapers, and indeed has had an opportunity to study the problems of that section such as has been possessed by few American publicists. The comparatively limited opportunity which I had to observe his intellectual attitude at the Institute of Politics in 1930 convinced me of his ability to view and comment upon Oriental affairs in a spirit of strict objectivity. It is quite true that he has at times held positions which compelled him to be a propagandist. My judgment of the man is that he would prefer to be the chronicler of facts as they are and the proponent of theories based purely upon a desire to serve the Chinese people.

His present book is the most comprehensive and the most readable volume dealing with the situation in the Far East today that I have been able to find. His selection of events and facts throwing light on the situation is unerring. His long experience in the Far East has enabled him to meet and to know well many of the great figures in the present controversy there, and his brief characterizations of such men as Chiang Kai-shek, T. V. Soong and Baron Shidehara do much to make the reader not thoroughly conversant with the Oriental nature understand things which otherwise seem inexplicable.

To me it appears that the author has as nearly as possible held the balance true between China and Japan, although he himself in his preface expresses the fear of being charged with "a bias toward Japan in the present trouble." His real bias is toward the establishment of an enduring friendship and coöperation between these two great Oriental nations. I do not believe anybody can study conditions in the Far East on the ground without the conviction that if there shall grow up in that section of the world the same fixed and irreconcilable hatred between China and Japan which was for many years manifested between France and Germany, nothing can be expected except age-long war, with all the waste and the suffering which it implies.

The statesmanship of Europe has been exerted to its fullest extent and not without some happy results in allaying the Franco-German quarrel. Whether there is statesmanship enough among the Orientals to handle their quarrel for themselves, or whether the aid of Occidental nations will be necessary, is yet to be determined. But if any responsibility whatsoever in this grave situation is to rest upon Americans or Europeans, it is my conviction that those who have read Mr. Sokolsky's volume will be well equipped to comprehend the merits of the controversy.

W. J. A.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Armament Salesmanship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much interested in your recent article on "One Reason for Armaments." The majority of people are not aware that the armament business is international and that the directors of a firm in one country are frequently on the boards of armament firms of a foreign country. For instance, preparatory to the great war, directors of Krupp, German Steel Works, etc., were on the boards of Vickers Maxim, Cammell Laird & Co. and other armament firms in England. The Whitehead Torpedo Company at Weymouth, England, had also a branch at Fiume, Austria, and the same company making torpedoes to destroy Austrian and German seamen was also manufacturing the same implements to sink the British and French and allied ships.

Perhaps it will interest your readers to know of an incident which occurred in 1911, when the race for armaments was well on. Germany was known to be building nine battleships, and England and France were building accordingly. One day a Mr. Mulliner of the firm of Coventry Ordnance Company, Coventry, England, interviewed Mr. (afterward Lord) Asquith, who was the Prime Minister at that time. He informed him that Germany, besides building the nine ships known, was secretly building eight more of them. That night Mr. Asquith informed the House of Commons, and in a panic the House voted the money for more keels to be laid. The British press took up the slogan, "We want eight, we won't wait," and more money was later voted for their completion. When the ships were well forward it was found out that the information as to the increased German navy was a hoax, but in the meanwhile the shares of the Coventry Ordnance Company had leaped up. Krupp & Co. and allied firms in Germany also increased their output and the work of armaments went merrily forward.

In 1914, when war broke out in Europe, the United States also supplied munitions of war indiscriminately to all the nations engaged, Germany and Austria included, until the United States' future allies blockaded them, and American firms continued to supply the allies only.

The people through their governments have the power to alter these conditions, and it is for them to inform themselves of the real facts of the armament business which fattens upon the fears of the nations.

Los Angeles, Calif. CHARLES M. COE.

Landlords and Liquor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The chief obstacle to the effective enforcement of the Volstead Act in this city has been the failure of the prohibition agents to take action against the real estate owners who lease their properties for illegal purposes. Seven years ago I called on the United States Assistant District Attorney in charge of what are known as "padlock" proceedings and told him that within five blocks of my residence there were twelve speakeasies, known as such to every police officer in the precinct, and that the owners of, or agents for, the buildings in which these illicit liquor shops were located must know of the purpose for which their properties were leased. He expressed some doubt as to the method of procedure I suggested, which was to make a survey of all the speakeasies, and take action to have them evicted by their landlords, and nothing was done until a few months ago, when a census of law-violation places was taken by the federal authorities.

So far as I can learn, nothing has as yet been done to place the responsibility for the leasing of shops for the illegal sale of liquor squarely upon the real estate owners. Why this regard for property, as against the enforcement of the supreme law of the land? WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

New York.